Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 30.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1819. [NUMBER 1535.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon'ble MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, has been appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the office of GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY and its DEPENDENCIES, it is hereby proclaimed that the Hon'ble MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE has, on the day of the date hereof, received charge of the said office of GOVERNOR, and taken the usual Oaths and his seat accordingly.

By Order of the Hon'ble th Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
1st NOVEMBER 1819.

BOMBAY CASTLE.
OCTOBER 26TH 1819.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Advertisement issued by the Supreme Government at FORT WILLIAM, under date the 1st Instant, opening a General Loan for the three Presidencies of FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE, and BOMBAY.

FORT WILLIAM.

Territorial Department; October 1st 1819.

1. The Public are hereby informed, that the Sub Treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay, the several Residents at Natives Courts, & the several Collectors of Land Revenue, under those Presidencies, have been authorized to receive, until further orders, any sums of Money, in even Hundreds, not being less than Sicca Rupees One Thousand, which may be tendered on Loan to the Honorable Company, at an Interest of Six per Cent. per Annum, as hereafter specified.

2. Subscriptions will be received to this Loan in Cash at par, at the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay.

3. The Treasury Notes outstanding at the several Presidencies will be received in Subscriptions to this Loan, as Cash for the principal sum, with the proportionate Interest that may have accrued on them. Subscriptions will be received in accepted Bills of Exchange, drawn upon the Government of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, after deducting Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum, for the period such Bills may have to run. Bills for arrears of Salary, whether the same shall have been advertised for payment or not, and generally all authorized Public Demands, will be received at Par.

4. The several Paymasters of the Army, under the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay, are also authorized to transfer any demands, which may be payable by them respectively to this Loan, and to grant Drafts at the Presidencies of Fort William, and Fort St. George, for the amount, in the usual manner, on the Accountant General, and at the Presidency of Bombay on the Military Paymaster General, which Drafts shall be received by the several Officers above-mentioned, in payment of Subscriptions, on being tendered to them for that purpose.

5. Furruckabad, Lucknow and Benares Rupees will be received where respectively current, as equal to the Calcutta Sicca Rupees ——, Madras Rupees at the rate of 350 for 335 172 Calcutta Sicca Rupees, Bombay Rupees at the rate of 108 for 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

6. The Acknowledgements granted by the Public Officers at Fort St. George and Bombay shall be expressed in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, at the rates of exchange above-mentioned.

7. The accounts of this Loan will be closed on the 30th June, 1820.

8. The Interest which may be due on the Acknowledgements on the 30th June, 1820, will be paid at either of the Presidencies in Cash, at the rates of Exchange abovementioned, or the amount will be added to the Principal, the holder of the Acknowledgements receiving or paying, at his option, the fractional part of 100 Rupees in Cash, so that in all cases, the Notes ultimately to be granted by the Public Officers, may be for sums in even Hundreds of Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

9. The Acknowledgements, after the Proprietors shall have received the Interest due to the 30th June next, are to be transmitted to the Deputy Accountant General at Fort William, to be exchanged for a Promissory Note or Notes (not being less then 1000 Calcutta Sicca Rupees each) in sums of even Hundreds of Calcutta Sicca Rupees, and to bear date the 30th day of June 1820, which Notes will be registered under that date, and be numbered in the order in which the Acknowledgements may be presented at his Office.

10. The Accountant General at Fort St. George and Bombay will, on application from the holder of Acknowledgements, transmit them to the Accountant General in Bengal, to be exchanged for Promissory Notes, free of every expense whatever. The Proprietor, however, must in every such case, either receive the Interest due on the Acknowledgements in Cash, or subscribe it in the manner above-mentioned, before the Acknowledgement is transmitted to Bengal, and and must also express thereon the Number and Account of the Promissory Notes, which he would wish to receive in exchange for it, and which will be issued accordingly, to the amount of the Acknowledgement, for any sums in even Hundreds of not less than 1000 Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

11. The Notes of this Loan shall not be paid off without a previous Notice of Sixty Days being given to the Public, by an Advertisement to be published in the Government Gazette; such Notice shall be considered as equivalent to a tender of payment, at the period appointed for the discharge of the Notes so advertised for payment, and all Interest thereon shall cease from the expiration of that period.

12. The Promissory Notes to be so granted, shall be numbered and placed upon the General Register of the Registered Debt of this Presidency, in manner aforesaid; and when the Notes of the Loan shall be in course of payment, the Principal shall be discharged, either in Cash at the Presidency of Fort William, or by Bills of Exchange (at the option of the Proprietor,) to be drawn on the Honorable Court of Directors, at the exchange of Two Shillings & Six Pence per Sicca, Rupee, payable Eighteen Months after date, with liberty to the Honorable Court to postpone the Payment for the further term of One, Two or Three Years, from the date on which the Bills shall have have become due; Interest being allowed from such date at the rate of Five per cent. per Annum, and payable half yearly, to the period at which the Bills may finally be discharged. It is at the same time expressly stated, that the Public Creditors shall not have it in their option to demand payment by Bills at any time it being intended only to allow them this alternative, when the Loan shall actually be in course of payment by Public Notes to be given for that purpose.

13. The Notes shall be advertised for payment, according to the order of priority in Date and Number, in which they shall have been placed upon the General Registe, with the special reservalions herein after noticed; but all notes advertised at the same time for payment, shall become payable on demand, without regard to priority at the expiration of the notice; Government shall also be at liberty to advertise other Notes for payment, without waiting for the expiration of pending Notices, and to discharge the Notes, so subsequently advertised, at the expiration of the Notice relating to them, notwithstanding the holders of Notes comprized in prior Advertisements may have omitted by themselves, or their Attornies duly authorised to apply for payment.

14. It is clearly to be understood, that Purchases by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and transfers of the Notes of the present Loan into any future Loan in the manner hitherto used, shall not be considered as infringements of the stipulation in the preceeding Clause, with respect to priority of payment.

15 For the accomodation of Proprietors of Notes residing at Fort St. George or Bombay, it is hereby provided that on application to the Accountant General at either of those Presidencies, they shall be entitled to have the Original Note issued by the Bengal Government, exchanged for another Note for the same sum in Calcutta Sicca Rupess, and of the same tenor in every respect, or to have different Notes consolidated into one or more larger Notes, or to have their Notes subdivided into smaller Notes, (not being for less than 1000 Calcutta Sicco Rupee(on payment of the established Fres of Office.

16. The Interest on the Promissory Notes shall be payable half yearly, on the 31st of December, and the 30th of June, from year, to year until the Principal shall be discharged, or until the Interest shall cease on the expiration of the Notice of payment, as expressed in the 11th Clause; and it shall be optional with the Proprietor of the Notes, to receive payment of such Interest in Cash, either at Fort William, Fort St. George, or Bombay, or by Bills, to be drawn on the Honorable Court of Directors, at the Exchange of Two Shillings and Six Pence per Calcutta Sicca, Rupee, payable Twelve Months after date.—provided always in the latter case, that the Interest, for which Bills may be so required, amount to the sum of Forty-five Pounds Sterling at the least, and no Bill will be granted for any smaller Amount.

17. The Proprietors of Notes which may require the Interest to be paid at Fort St. George, shall be entitled to receive payment at that Presidency in Cash, at the exchange of 335. 172 Calcutta Sicca Rupee, per 350 Madras Rupees; or if the holder of a Note at that Presidency, be desirous at any time of receiving the Interest in Bengal, the Sub-Treasurer at Fort St. George will grant him a Draft on the Sub-Treasurer at Fort William, payable at sight for the sum, in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, which may be due upon the Note, on account of the Interest to the period of the last half yearly Instalment.

18. The Proprietors of Notes who may required the Interest to be paid at Bombay, shall be entitled to receive payment at that Presidency in Cash, at the exchange of 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees per 108 Bombay Rupees, or if the holder of a Note at that Presidency, be desirous of receiving the Interest in Bengal, the Sub-Treasurer at Bombay will grant him a Draft on the Sub-Treasurer at Fort William, payable at sight, for the sum in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, which may be due upon the Note on account of Interest, to the period of the last half yearly Instalment.

19. For the accommodation of Proprietors of the Government Securities, whether such Proprietor be absent in Europe, or be resident in India, certain Regulations have been established, (published in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary of the 31st December 1810;) under which the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer at each of the three Presidencies, are empowered by the authorities and directions of the Honourable Court of Directors, to act in the management of all property invested in the Government Securities, and those Officers will accordingly, under the Regulations in question, receive into their custody under the responsibility of the Honourable East India Compauy, the Promissory Notes of the Present Loan, on application being made for that purpose by the Proprietor, his constituted Attorney or Assign, and will remit the Interest (and the Principal also, when remittable), as it shall become due, according to the instructions which they may so receive for that purpose.

20. A Certificate or Acknowledgement will be granted in the following form, for subscriptions which may be made at the Treasuries of the different Presidencies.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

"I do hereby acknowledge that A. B. has "this day paid into the Honorable Company's "Treasury, the Sum of Calcuta Sicca Rupees "————, which is to be accounted for "to him, or order, in manner following;— "Interest on the principal at the rate of Six "per Cent. per Annum from this date to the "30th June, 1820; will be paid to him at the "General Treasury of either of the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George or "Bombay, or at his option, be added to the "Principal, he paying or receiving the fraction of 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees, so that "the amount may be brought to even Hundreds, and for the Principal alone, or with "the Interest so added, as the case may be, "a Promissory Note, to be dated the 30th "of June, 1820, will be granted on application to the Deputy Accountant General in "Bengal, payable conformable to the conditions of the Advertisement published in the "Government Gazette of the 1st October, "1819.

"C. D.
"Sub-Treasurer,
"or Resident,
"or Collector."

21. Promissory Notes under the signature of the Secretary to Government of Fort William, will be granted in the following form, in exchange for the Certificates or Acknowledgements.

FORT WILLIAM.

"*Promissory Note for Calcutta Sicca Rupees*——

"The Governor General in Council does "hereby acknowledge to have received from "A. B. the Sum of Calcutta Sicca Rupees "———— as a Loan to the Hon'ble the "United Company of Merchants of England "trading to the East Indies, & does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said United "Company to repay the Loan, by paying the said Sum of Sicca Rupees——, to the said ——, "his Executors or Administrators, or his or "their order, on demand at the General Treasury at Fort William, after the expiration "of Sixty Days Notice of Payment, to be "given by the Governor General in Council, "in the Government Gazette, either in Cash "or by Bill of Exchange, at the option of the "Proprietor of the said Note, to be Drawn "on the Honorable Court of Directors, at "the exchang of two Shillings and six Pence "per Calcutta Sicca Rupee, payable Eighteen "Months after date, with liberty to the said "Court of Directors to postpone the payment of "the said Bills of exchange for the further term "of one, two or three years. Interest to be paid "for such protracted period, half yearly, at the "rate of five per Cent per annum; and to pay "the Interest accruing on the said sum of "Sicca Rupees————at the rate of Six per "Cent per annum, by half yearly payments to "the said————his Executors, Administrators or his or their order, on the 30th of June "and the 31st of December in each year, until "the expiration of sixty days, after such notice "of payment, as aforesaid, when the amount of "Interest will be payable with the principal, "and all further Interest cease. The Interest "shall be payable at the General Treasuries "of Fort William, Fort St. George, or Bombay, either in Cash (if at Fort St. George, at "the rate of Calcutta Sicca Rupees 335 172 "per 350 Madras Rupees and if at Bombay, "at the rate of Calcutta Sicca Rupes 100 per "108 Bombay Rupees), or at the option of "the holder, by Bills to be drawn on the Honorable Court of Directors, at the rate of "two Shillings and six Pence the Calcutta "Sicca Rupee, payable twelve Months after "date, with a further option to the holder at "Fort St. George or Bombay, to receive the "Interest by a Draft at sight on the Sub-"Treaeurer at Fort William.

"(Signed) F. F. *Sec. to the Govt.*
"Accountant General's Office,"
"Registered as No.————."

Published by Order of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

HOLT MACKENZIE,
Sec. to the the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM.

Territorial Department: October 1, 1819

ALL Public Officers under this Presidency, who are authorized to receive Subscriptions to the Six per Cent. Loan this day opened, are hereby required to transmit to the Accountant General a weekly Register of Acknowledgements granted by them respectively, made out agreeable to the following Form.

Number of Certificates	*Date.*	*In whose favor granted.*	*Amount paid in to the Collector's Treasury (or as the case may be*	*Amount for which the Promissory Notes is to be issued, Sa Rs.*

Published by Order of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

HOLT MACKENZIE,
Sec. to the Govt.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Government,

To Be Let.

And may be entered on immediately.

THAT Commodious House at Colabah, close to the FERRY belonging to the Estate of the late Major General WADDINGTON.

There are two Wells on the Premises, affording at all Seasons of the year a most abundant supply of excellent water.

Rent 150 Rupees Per Month, for a period of not less than six months, Farther particulars may be known on applications at the Office of Messrs. JOHN LECKIE & Co.

Bombay, 3d November 1819.

Lieutenant Colonel **EDWARD BAKER**
Commissary General being about to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.

Messrs, T. Ferrar & Co.

Cabinet Makers
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Monday the 8th of Nov. and following days
ON THE PREMISES
The entire Household Furniture
PLATE CARRIAGE, HORSES &c.

CONSISTING of Six very Superb, 6 and 8 light Chandeliers, double branch Wall Shades, with brilliant drops to match, a Capital Grand Piano Forte by Stoddart, with other Musical Instruments and apparatus, Mahogany Cots fitted up in very Superior Style, Mahogany Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Set of Dining Tables to dine 25 persons, handsome Mahogany breakfast Table, Writing Table, Ladies Secretary, Jack wood Side boards, Chairs, Couches &c. all nearly new and of very Superior Workmanship.

Glass Ware consisting of a very elegant and Complete Dessert Set highly cut, Finger Glasses, Hock, Madeira, and Claret Glasses, Decanters. &c.

Silver and Plated Ware comprising Tea and Coffee Pots, Knives, Forks, Spoons. &c.

Queens Ware a handsome Dinner Set Tea Set and Sundry other Articles.

Persian Carpets, Bengal Mats, plain Wall Shades, hanging Lamps, Patent Lamps, Oil burners. &c.

1 Large painted floor Cloth 36 feet by 18 in good condition.

An excellent 8 Day Clock and a Skeleton time piece, with glass cover.

A numerous Collection of Books, Several good maps. &c.

Wines of various descriptions.

A handsome Chariot, painted yellow and in good repair, two Sets of Carriage Harness, two pair of Carriage Horses, one Saddle Horse, and one Mare, with Saddles Bridles. &c.

Also a new Zemeeniana.

Terms of Sale ready money and the Goods to be cleared away in thee days; no Goods to be delivered during the time of Sale.

Printed Catalogues of the above Articles will be circulated previous to the day of Sale.

Bombay 27th Oct. 1819.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS,
John Yeates
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
This day and To-morow.

THE Property of a Family leaving the Presidency. Consisting of Couches, Chairs, a capital Blackwood Table, on claw feet, Plate, and Plated Ware, Paintings, and Engraving, with a variety of other Furniture, and Liquors.

At 12 o'clock will be put up, a Shigram Po, with Horse, and two Saddle Horses.

At two o'clock will be put up, about Seventy (70) Bags of Dholl, and other Grain, also a few Casks of Salt Provisions.

The Furniture will be put up, for Sale on Thursday at 11 o'clock.

Apollo-House, Nov. 3d 1819.

FOR SALE
at the
Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay, 13th Oct. 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST OCTOBER 1819.

HIS Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council having directed immediate arrangements to be adopted for relieving the Bombay Troops under the Command of Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. & K. L. S. by a Detachment from the Army of Bengal, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Brigade under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Corsellis shall march to Baroda as soon as relieved by the Bengal Troops, and that all staff establishments and appointments with the Brigade shall cease from the date of its arrival at Baroda.

22d October 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant G. B. Brucks to be Assistant to the Agent for Transports on the impending service, from the date of the vessels sailing from this port.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the appointment of Brevet Lieut Col. Hunter Blair, of His Majesty's 87th Foot, to the personal staff of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, as Military Secretary and Aid-de-Camp; and Brevet Major Jackon of the 6th Dragoons Guards as Aid-de-Camp; date of Appointment 9th October 1819.

25th October 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in council is pleased to grant a furlough to England on Sick Certificate to Brevet Captain Edward Towsey of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

The undermentioned gentlemen for the Military and Medical services of the Presidency, having arrived on the 18th instant on board the Orient, & produced their covenants and certificates of appointment, are admitted on the Establishment, and the Cadets are promoted to Ensigns, date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Infantry.

Messrs. Frank Jones.
" Walter Nugent Thomas Smee.
" James Wilkinson,
" Henry Hancock.

Medical Establishments.

Messrs William Gray.
" Robert Green.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the Division orders issued by Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm K. C. B & K. L. S. on the 26th of August last, appointing Lieutenant Roe of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry to act as Bazar Master with the Bombay Brigade in Malwa, during the absence of Lieutenant Riddell.

26th October 1819.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that whenever any Infantry Cadet temporarily attached to the European Regiment, and who may have received tent purchase Money in advance for two years, shall be removed prior to the lapse of that period, and posted to a native Corps, such Officer shall be permitted to draw his tent allowance without any deduction, until the monthly average from the date of its payments inclusive, shall have amounted to the sum of Rupees (245) two hundred and forty five, the price at which tents issued to subaltern Officers from the Public stores are valued, he is then to be placed under stoppages of the monthly tent allowance during the remaining unexpired period of two years, from the date of receiving tent purchase money.

27th October 1819.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish the station of Malwan as a separate Government command, and to form the whole of the Country bounded on the north by the Apta river, and on the south by the Carlee or Malwan river, and lying between the Ghauts of the Syadree mountains and the sea, and called the Southern Koncan, into one command.

The Situation of Line Adjutant at Severndroog is abolished, and a Brigade Major allowed to the Southern Koncan.

Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy is appointed to the Command of the Southern Koncan.

In compliamnce with the wish of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major Colebrook of the Royal Artillery, and supernumerry Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor General, Deputy Quarter Master General to the Force proceeding on the impending service.

Capt. D. Wilson who had been nominated to the situation of Assistant Quarter Master General to the Force, is appointed Military Secretary to Sir Wm. Grant Keir K. M. T.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that whenever from peculiar circumstances on field service, it may be necessary to issue gram on indent from the public stores, in order to afford assistance to officers for the support of their cattle, which issues are to be paid for at a rate covering the cost, and transport charges of the gram, and to be adjusted by the Commissariat officer belonging to the Field Force.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council
J. FARISH,
Sect. of Govt.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

GENERAL ORDER.

Mahebourg, 18th August 1810.

The inspection of the 82d Regiment has proved equally satisfactory to Major-General DARLING, as it is creditable to the Corps.

The steadiness of the Men under arms, the precision with which they fired, and the manner in which they went through the field movements, prove the attention which they have paid to their duty.

The interior economy of the Regiment appears excellent in all its branches, and evinces the attention of every department.

The decorum and correctness of the Officers guarantee the 82d being always a Regiment of high character.

The Major-General begs Major ROBERTSON and the Officers will be assured that he duly appreciates their exertions, and that their conduct has impressed him with the most avourable opinion.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 27th Lieutenant C. B. Rabin 2d | 2d Regt. from Malwan,
Ditto Ensign James Johnston, 1st Batt. H. H. N. R. J, from Aurungabad.
Ditto Lieut. C. H. Freeman 1st Batt. H, H. M. J. from Aurungabad.
Ditto Captain Asiistant Commissary Gen. J. H. Dunsterville, from Poonah.
Ditto Lieut. Colonel Cleiland, from do.
Ditto Captain Fearon from do.
Ditto Captain Kennady from do.
Ditto Lieutenant Moore from do.
Ditto Do. Mcleod from do.
28th Assistant Surgn. John Gordon, from England.
30th Captain Halifax D. A. G. from Serroor.
Ditto Lieutenant H. D. Robertson S. B from do.
Ditto Assistant Surgn. A. Conwell from England.
Ditto Cadet R. Blood, from do.
Ditto Do. G. R. S. Fenwick, Infantry from do.
31st Captain Rose 9th M. N. I. from Goa.
Ditto Brevet Captain Erskine from Darwar.
November 2d Captain Tovey from Poonah
November 1st Major W. Sandwith B. E. Rt. from Poonah.
2d Surgeon Loats from Poonah
Ditto Major Thatcher.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 29th Captain Asst. Commissary General J. H. Dunsterville. to Poonah.
28th Captain C. Newman, Madras Army to Madras Establishment.
29th Cornet Paul, Bombay Cavalry to Persian Gulph.
November 1st L. V. W. Sloyd Artillery to Nagpoor.
2d Cornet Fawcett 2d Bombay Light Cavalry to Mhow.
Ditto Captain Dawson 1st Light Cavalry to Katywar.

TO CORRESPONDANTS.

A Note was sent to our Office addressed to Cornet Broadsword in Bhooj, but unwilling to put the Cornet to the expence of postage we took upon ourselves to open it, as we have since understood was the intention of the writer; it contained the following notice from the Observer.

" If the Cornet will order his, homme d' af " fair to send his Beer for the approval of " the Observer, to No. 333 Rampart Row it " shall be faithfully reported on. N. B. the tast- " ing hours are from two till four on Mondays " and Saturdays."

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 3d NOVEMBER, 1819.

On Monday morning, the Right Hon'ble Sir Evan Nepean, held a Levee at the Government house, previous to his embarking on board the Albinia, for England.

The Levee was most numerously attended, and immediately after, Th Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone, took the usual oaths, and was installed in the Government. Sir Evan, embarked about two *P. M.* under repeated discharges of cannon from the saluting battery, and H. M. Ship Liverpool, and was attended on board, by all his staff and a number of personal friends. The Albinia being quite ready slipped from her moorings, and proceeded on her voyage to England; and at sun-set was out of sight.

Commercial.—Accounts from China brought by the Eirangore, as late as the 11th July, give but a sorry account of the Cotton Market, and corroborates in some measure the former account, so obligingly handed to us; Bombay Cotton was nominally at 11 T. 7 M. but the sales were dull and 40,000 Bales on hand.

Opium.—Was at 950 to 1000 Doll. per picul and there was more in the market then is usual at this time of the year.

Silk.—The quantity collected this year, it is feared will be small and the prices high, owing to the encreased demand by the Americans for manufactured articles.

Isle of France, September 26th, 1819.—We have at last received positive accounts that the Trade of this Island, has been thrown open to all Nations, who admit British Ships clearing out from it, into their Ports, upon a reciprocal footing; and this we are informed, has been acceded to by America, we may therefore, expect American vessels here before the end of the year, which we have no doubt will give a spur to Business. Some of our Merchants, in consequence of this news, have purchased about Two Millions and Half of Sugar, at Drs. 7. deliverable in the course of the crops; but, we do not think, they will make a good business by it, as the price is wretchedly low in Europe. Cotton is very low here at present, some good Surat has been sold as low as 14½ Drs.; and Pepper 17; but, we think these prices will mend, by the end of the year. Rice continues at 4¼ to 4½, and Wheat 5 Drs. per Bag.

We regret that it did not fall to our lot to celebrate the festivities at Poonah, and that our limits do not admit of our republishing them, though it is our wish to give them all the publicity they so well deserve. We cannot however resist the insertion of the Song, written on that occasion, nor can we refrain from wishing the *Cause* that *Caused* it all manner of prosperity.

SONG.

1.

O! who'ever heard that a Grocer,
Or one in the Grocery line,
Was ever of Songs a Composer,
Or e'er had a smile from the nine:
But since for a song you *Indent*,
Why rather than shut up the shop,
I'll endeavour a stave to invent,
And if you dont like it I'll stop.

2.

I, who deal in Provisions you know,
Since the War am delighted to see,
Provisional shops quite the go,
Tho' they brought no provision to me;
As an Englishmen too I must own,
The loss of the Peishwah's no grief;
Whilst his Highness was here on his throne
I ne'er sold an Auxiliary, *Beef*.

3.

But stop—I yet feel a regret,
For had our friend *Bajee* been here,
The purpose for which we've all met
We'd defer for full many a year.
Nor e'er would allow on a night
When such beauty and pleasure are beaming,
That sorrow one moment should blight
The eyes that with rapture are gleaming.

4.

But as bliss unalloyed's not the meed
That man's to expect here below;
So, alas! in your eyes I now read
The regret of Farewell checks their glow.
Tis a tribute so worthily due,
To restrain it the effort were vain,
In the "*Cause*" that has "*Caused it*" we view
Him, who's like we shall ne'er see again.

5.

And surely, if such a Farewell
Could be breath'd in roseate smiles,
The faces around me will tell
His advancement our sorrow beguiles;
His country her gratitude shows
To him who her brow has entwined,
With the *Laurel of India*, which grows
Where e'er *British Bayonets* have shined.

6.

But ambition and glory to night
Are eclipsed by a feeling more dear;
O! Elphinstone! view with delight
The warmth of the heart glowing here.
Tho we joy that in Life's brilliant race,
The Soldier and statesman you blend,
Yet more pleased you'll behold in each face
We regret the *Companion* and *Friend*.

And now all a Bumper prepare
The "*Cause*" that has "*caused it*" we'll drink,
And when I to Bombay repair
That my *Grand mother's* dead, do not think;
By a step from my shop I'm ejected,
That your indents the last, I am grieved;
And tho' in it there's "Errors" expected,
I hope the "*Contents*" are "*received*."

For several successive evenings, we have had squalls from the Eastward, with some thunder, lightening, and rain, on the evening of the 27th ultimo particularly. We learn also, that those indications of the Monsoon, on the opposite Coast, were more frequent and violent at Poonah.

The Expedition to the Persian Gulf.

The first section of the troops destined for this service consisting of the artillery and H. M 47 and 65 Regt. embarked on board their respective Ships early on Saturday Mornings displaying on their embarkation, the most perfect good order & regularity, thereby confirming the character they have on many occasions obtained of being excellent soldiers. In the afternoon the ships proceeded, out of the harbour and anchored, without the Reefs, of Old womans Island. The embarkation of the Native troops took place on Sunday Morning, & the ships proceeded, to join the first division, near whom they anchored.

Monday & Tuesday were occupied in making some arrangements for taking up another ship, or two, as store and hospital ships, as it was found, that in case of sickness the ships were rather crowded.

They were in consequence delayed for a day, to permit the transferring of some men to the new Transports; but it is supposed the Expedition will sail in the course of this day, leaving a small Squadron to follow as soon as they can be got ready; the Fleet now about to sail, will consist of the following Ships:—

H. M. Ships—Liverpool and Curlew.
H. C. Cruizer—Aurora.
Transports.—Hannah, Ann F. T. Jessy, Orpheus F. T. Jemima F. T. Glenelg, Bombay Castle, Pascoa, Diana, Ernaad, Faiz remann, Angelica, Carron, and Cornwall; in all 7068 Tons, with about 4000 Troops and Followers.

A Fire broke out on Sunday evening, in the Huts occupied by a Battalion of Seapoys, near the Boree Bunder, which burnt about 200 of them to the ground, but we are happy to state, that no accident whatsoever occurred.

The Resumption of Cash payments, still continues to agitate the Public mind, a Morning Paper, offers the following remarks, on the system and evidence of *Mr. Ricardo*.

We have been always anxious to express our perfect confidence in the integrity and good faith of Mr. RICARDO; for though we have not the honour of knowing that Gentleman, yet we feel assured that he cannot have "been all his life in the Money Market on the Stock Exchange," have taken a leading part in Loans and other great operations there, and thus have raised to himself a considerable fortune, without having maintained an unimpeachable character.

We are satisfied too, that in the particular kind of knowledge and experience which is to be obtained "in the Money Market on the Stock Exchange," Mr. RICARDO must be possessed of superior attainments; and that his evidence on all matters, whether of fact or opinion, connected with that knowledge and experience, must deserve particular attention.

But unfortunately he has been looked to as an authority, in questions of much larger extent; as a guide in paths, which he never trod; and where he can be nothing but a blind leader of the blind.

The question of a transition, from one state of currency to another, is one which bears directly, and in a most serious manner, on *Trade* and *Revenue*, and indeed embraces the whole circle of *Political Economy*.

Of *Trade*, so far at least as relates to the present situation of this country, Mr. RICARDO declares himself (Q. 47.) entirely ignorant.

Of questions of *Revenue*, he does not appear to have been examined.

On *Political Economy* in general, he has certainly written some works, which have had the good fortune to be praised in *The Edinburgh Review*.—a good fortune which commonly falls to the lot of Opposition Writers, more especially if they take French authors for their guides; but which in our judgment is not very conclusive evidence of the value of their works. To speak plainly, we regard the speculations of Mr. RICARDO, and even those of his great lights, Mons. SAY, and Mons. SISMONDI, on this subject, as extremely slight and superficial. However, his merit, as a speculative writer, is of little consequence. The question most material for present consideration is, whether we shall at his suggestion turn the business of the Bank of England topsy turvy, convert the Bank Directors into Bullion-jobbers, stop commercial Discounts, suspend the accommodation of Country Bank-

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forcibly reduce the Prices of Grain, Wool, Manufactured articles, Colonial produce, and in short of all British commodities, thus augmenting the pressure of our Debt and Taxes, and adding to the embarrassments and distresses, which already threaten us; or whether having resolved to come to Cash payments in May 1823, we shall, as was proposed by the Bullion Committee of 1819, "entrust to the discretion of the Bank itself the charge of conducting and completing the operation."

The question thus stated is certainly one pretty much of a personal nature. It places in the balance Mr. RICARDO's skill and experience against the skill and experience of the Bank Directors. Mr. RICARDO is pleased (particularly in his evidence before the Lords, p. 187) to hint that the Bank Directors know nothing of the true principles of Money! —A startling proposition, to be sure, when applied to men, who, in the word of Lord LIVERPOOL, have been "at the head of the circulation" of money for the last 22 years! —A still more startling proposition, as coming from a man, whose only practical acquaintance with the principles of money has been gained on the Stock Exchange! —It was a maxim of ancient wisdom, *cuique in arte sad perito credendum est*, but we must here reverse the maxim; we must trust to Mr. RICARDO *out* of his art; and we must not trust to the Bank Directors *in* their art.

However, leaving the knowledge or ignorance of the Directors, for the present, out of the question; let us see what proofs of clear conception Mr. RICARDO affords us on the various topics which he handles

First, as to *Trade*, domestic and foreign—he professes (question 47) to be entirely ignorant whether or not Trade is now stagnant, and Prices reduced; and yet (questions 91, 92) he delivers opinions, without hesitation, on "the *present* state of the commercial world," and on "the inconveniences to the mercantile world, resulting from the state of uncertainty and fluctuation in which things are *now* placed."

Next, as to the *balance of payments*. It is evident, that when two nations, or two individuals are in a course of mutual trading, there must be, at the end of a year, or of any other given period (generally speaking), a balance due one way or the other. Mr. R. is asked (q. 83), "Assuming that the balance of payments should be against this country, must the payment not necessarily be made either in specie or in bullion?" This is a very plain question, but it does not suit Mr. RICARDO to give a plain answer to it. After different remarks on his part, which avoid the question altogether, a case is at length put to him. Suppose that cotton should be cheap in England, and cheaper still in France, and that at the same time the balance of payments should be against England—would it be wise, in such a state of things, to pay this balance in cotton? No, says Mr. RICARDO (ans. 87), not in such a state of things; but you may *alter the value* of your cotton (that is to say, sell it cheaper than they do in France), and then make your payment by the exportation!

Was there ever such an admirable scheme? We beg pardon—*Joe Miller* records one of nearly parallel ingenuity. It is that of the gentleman's servant, whose master had given him a light guinea to pass. The man (whether his name was RICHARD, or RICARDO, does not appear) came the next day to his master.—"Well, Sir I have passed the guinea."—"Indeed! Ah, Dick! you're a clever fellow; but how did you manage it?"—"Why, Sir, I had fourpence to pay at the turnpike, and so I slipped the guinea among the halfpence."—You have a hundred weight of sugar, which you bought at two guineas, and meant to sell at forty-five shillings; only *alter the value* of your sugar to thirty-five shilling, and it will be sure to pass among inferior articles in the market.

This is literally the whole discovery of Mr. RICARDO—the *opus magnum*, or philosopher's stone, with which he has kindly furnished the two Houses of Parliament for the multiplication of gold! By "limiting the amount of paper" we may "alter the value of our goods from 100l. to 50., or 20l., or 10l.; and when we have altered it enough to tempt the foreign purchaser, he will pay the 10l., or 20l., or 50., as the case may be, *in gold!!*

The truth is, that *there is no royal road to Cash payments*. When the balance of payments is in our favour, we may take that balance in gold if we please; and whenever the balance turns against us, the gold will leave us again. We cannot keep it permanently amongst us but by a balance of payments permanently favourable; and Mr. RICARDO's secret to insure such a permanent balance, is simply to sell our produce and manufactures to foreigners *under prime cost*.

On Thursday evening at Lowjee Castle, at the entertainment given to the Right Honorable Sir Evan Nepean, upwards of 150 Gentlemen sat down to an excellent and well arranged dinner. H. E. Sir Charles Colville, G. C. B. in the Chair. Upon the cloth being removed, the following toasts were given.—

The King.
The Prince Regent.
Sir Evan Nepean, 3 times 3; drank with great enthusiasm. Sir Evan returned thanks and gave.—
Health and prosperity to the Presidency of Bombay.
The Duke of York and the army.
The Duke of Clarence and the navy.
The Honorable East India Company.
The Marquess of Hastings, 3 times 3.
The Governments in India.
The Honorable Mountstuart Elphinston 3 times 3.
Sir R. King and the squadron in India.
Sir W. G. Keir and success to the expedition under him. 3 times 3.
Sir C. Colville, Commander in chief (by Sir W. G. Keir).
Captain Collier and the naval part of the expedition.
The [illegible] of Bombay (by Capt. Collier).

Various other toasts were drank during the evening, amongst which were, the healths of *Major General Bailie; Lady Nepean; Lady Col[illegible]; Bell and the civil service; The chairman, Sir C. Colville; &c. &c.*

[*Bombay Courier.*

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE. and NAVAL REPORT.

Batavia.—The dangerous shoals off Man eaters Island and the Great Cimbuys, are without Beacons and most of the other shoals have only a small Stake on them which cannot be seen untill close on board, and yet the port charges are as follows:

On a Ship of 800 Tons ½ rupee per Ton Rupees 400
Port clearence. - - - - 5
Stamp. - - - - - - 2 21

Rupees. 407 21

This Tonnage duty is levied on all Ships that anchor in the roads merely for water, and refreshment; we should think a representation from our government would procure redress as its injustice is so evident.

Shipping in Batavia roads on the 11th September, H. Z. M. Ships Nassau and Eclipse corvette, and fifty one sail of Dutch Coasting Vessels, Ships, Brigs and Schooners.

English Ships.—The Mary, Eliza, Britannia, Unity, Betsy, Duke of Wellington, Confiance, Mercury, and Morning Star, Free Traders," the Biramgore & Brigs Favorite and Three brothers.

American Ships.—Asia, Potomac, Neptune, Augustus and brig Edward.

French Ships.—Le Courier, and brig Legere; there were also many ships laying at Samarang and Soura Baya.

The Portuguese Brig Cacador from Damaun and Goa arrived at Macoa on the 26th June; whilst at Mallaca, on the 6th instant, they heard of the Charlottes arrival at Pinang.

Ships at Whampoa, on the 1st of July.

Bengal Ships.—Hastings, Syren, Mentor; another ship name unknown was loading for Suez, principally with Sugar to complete the speculation, entered into last year, which was frustrated by the loss of the Mysore in the China seas.

American Ships.—Java, Indus, Alexander, and brig America.

The Biramgore who left Macoa, on the 11th July met with nothing but S. E. winds which retarded her getting easily into the Mindoro sea, as was the intention; with these winds she made the Coast of Cochin Chiua, and saw most of the Islands on the Paracels, and after a long delay got in to the Mindoro sea, and eventually to Batavia, from whence her passage, has being pretty fair, as it was too late for a regular Southern passage and too early to make Ceylon.

The Fairlie, and Porcher, from Bombay, arrived at Deal on the 7th June; as did the Astell, from Bengal.

The Expedition, will sail for the Gulf in the course of this day.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 28th Ship Shaw Byramgore, John Kiddle, from China, 11th July.
Do. Ship Swallow, Free Trader John Nicholson, from London 10 May, and Isle of France.
Do. Armed Prow Nurbada, Syrang Fuckera from Surat.
Do. Tappy Syrang Essmell Bawa, from Surat.
Do. 30th Pattamar Bhuwaney Syrang Shak Dawood from Bancote.
Do. Ship Sarah James Norton, from Bristol 19th April and Isle of France

PASSENGERS

Per Swallow.— Dr. Gordon, Mr. R. Down, Free Mariner.

Per Sarah.—Hon'ble Mrs. Erskine, Dr. Conwell and Lady, Miss Masten, Mr. G. Fenwick Mr. Blood

DEPARTURES.—29th Ship Sophia, J. A. Elwin to Bussurah.
Do. Armed Prow Nurbada, Syrang Fuckera, to Surat.
Do. Tappy, Syrang Essmeel Bawa, to Surat.
Do. 31st Grab Ship Ahmedy Nacqudah Abbaboker, to Bussorah.
Do. Ship Albinia, Thos. Lynn to London.

PASSENGERS.

By Sophia.—Corpet Paul.
By Albinia.—Sir E. Nepean Bart. The Rev. E. Mault, Mrs. Mault, M. Hemming.

TRANSPORTS AT ANCHOR OFF THE REEF.

Do. 30th Ship Ann, (Free Trader) Thos. Thatcher.
Do. Jemima Do. Do. M. Dauby.
Do. Hannah, J. L. Heathern
Do. Pascoa, Samuel Ashmore
Do. Glenelg, John Gover.
Do. Ship Bombay Castle, Charles Hutchinon.
Do. Orpheus (Free Trader) Henry Milne.
Nov. 1st Ship Diana, Charles Williams,
Do. Ship Jessey, Alexander Landale.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Bombay Merchant, Clarkson for London.
H. C. Ships, Marquis of Hastings and Barossa for London.
Ship Prince Regent, Clifford, for do.
H. C. Ships Bombay, and Herefordshire, for China.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. SHIP.

Seringapatam.

H. C. CRUIZERS.

Sylph, Prince of Wales, Vestal.

H. C. SHIPS.

Bombay, Herefordshire, Chartered, Ships Marquis of Hastings and Barossa.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Minerva Grab, Francis Warden, Samarang, Dadaloy, Fazel Kureem, Upton Castle, Conde de Rio Pardo.

BENGAL.

Bussorah Merchant,

FREE TRADERS.

Prince Regent, Thames, Bombay Merchant, Orient, Swallow, Sarah.

ARABS.

Sultmany, Sahart.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

OCTOBER 3d.—Ship Mary Ann, J. Williams, from Madras 17th Sept.
Do. Ship Argo, R. Humpreys, from Padang 6th Sept.
Do. Brig Norfolk, Ed. Oakes, from Madras 4th do. and Vizagapatam 27th do.
Do. American Ship George, T. West, from Salem 9th June.
Do. Ship Caudry, R. Callender, from Malabar.
4th American Brig William, Andrews, from Batavia 27th August.
5th H. C. Chartered Ship Fame, Captain S. Remmington, from England 27th May.
7th Portugues Ship St. Thiago Maior, João Joze Franco, from Lisbon 13th March, and Rio de Janeiro 20th July.
Do. Grab Ship Caudry, Nacoda, from Muscat 1st Sept. and Cochin the 20th do.
Do. Ship Westmoreland, J. Cririe, from Bombay the 11th Sept.
Do. Arab Ship Aonesy, Nacodah, from Judda 3d Aug.
Do. Dutch Schooner Chicken, J. Intveld, from Padang 24th Aug.
8th Ship East Indian, D. D. Wishaft, from Hull 17th May.
Do. Ship Luisitania, R. Brash, from Cape of Good Hope 16th Aug.
Do. Ship Sir Evan Nepean, James Winther, from Aleppee the 23d Sept.
Do. Portuguese Ship Prince of Brazils, J. J. D. Silva, from Lisbon 31st May.
Do. Portuguese Ship Camoens, J. J. Da Roza, from ditto 30th do.
9th Brig Lynx, Siddons, from Port Jackson 29th July.
Do. Helen, D. Seton, from Bombay 30th Aug. Alleppee 21st Sept. and Point de Galle 25th do.
Do. Ship Actæon, J. Mackay, from the Isle of France, (date of departure unknown.)

Off Calcutta.

3d The Futta Sullam.
6th The Fatel Mam.
7th The French Ship Mahe de la Bordanaye, the American Ship George, and the Schooner Chicken.
8th The Kingsmill, the Milford, the Argo, the Fatal Currim, and the Brig Norfolk.

PASSENGERS

Per H. C. Chartered Ship Fame.—Mr. Claude Queiros, Mrs. Mary Queiros, Mrs. Harriet Bryant and Son, Miss Mary Cameron, Miss Eliza Padwick, Miss Marianne Allen, Captain J. R. De Beauregarde, 2d Regt. N. I. Capt. Wm. Harmsworth, Free Mariner, Messrs. Edward Francis Lowcroft Garbet, Joseph Charles Sage, Cadets, Forty H. C. Recruits, three women, and one child.

Per Mary Ann, From Madras.—Mr. H. J. Blane, Mrs. Fleming; Reverend Mr. Fleming, Missionary.

Per Brig Norfolk, From Madras,—Captain R. Leigh Country Service, Lieutenant Crossdale, 1st Reght. 10th L. I.

Per Argo, From Padang—Miss K. Maidman.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

IN 2 OR 3 DAYS,

The Oracabessa, D. Thompson, for thee Isle of France.
The Brig Dolphin, C. G. M. Concuer, for ditto and Bourbon.
The Brig Guide, James Higgins, for Port Jackson.

Departures from Calcutta.

(None)

PASSED TO SEA, DURING THE WEEK.

The Ellergill, the Gloriouso, the Maria, the Catherine, the Sachem, (American,) the Mahomad shaw, the Lang, the Atlas, American,) and the Resource.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations on the 9th Instant,

Diamond Harbour.

Remain.—The Surry, Westmoreland, and inward bound Portuguese Ship St. Jago Mayor.
Passed up,—The Lusitania, and Sir Evan Nepean.

Kedgeree.

Remain.—The inward bound Portuguese Ships Prince of Brazils, and Camoens.

New Anchorage.

Remain.—The H. C. Ships Princess Charlotte of Wales, Marquis of Wellington, Thos. Grenville, Carnatic, Minerva, and Rose.

Saugor.

Passed down.—The Harriet.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—October 17th, Ship Providence, H. Moon, from Sea.
Do. 19th, Brig William, Thos. Smith, from Trincomallie 11th October.
DEPARTURES.—October 14th Ship Bengal Merchant, A. Brown, for Calcutta.
Do. 15th Ship Providence, H. Moon, to Sea.
Do. 6th Brig Lucy, W. Stort, for Malabar Coast.
Do. Ship Elizabeth, W. Ostler, for London.
Do. Ketch Hope, C. H. Dupon, for Quilon.
Do. 17th Ship Providence, H. Moon, for Bombay.
Do. 20th Ship Edward Strettell, Balston, for the Mauritius.

POINT DE GALLE.

ARRIVED.—25th September Ship Helen of Bombay, D. Seton Master, from Allipee.

PASSENGER.

Per Helen.—Col. Peuson, Bengal Establishment.

[CEYLON GOVT. GAZ.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Surat, on the 12th ultimo the Lady of Capt. Charles Whitehill, 5th Regt. N. I. of a Son.
At Huntly Lodge early on yesterday morning the Lady of Dougal Christie Esq. of Son.
At Colaba 2d November the Lady of Major Molesworth H. M. 47th Regiment, of a Daughter.
Lately In the Deckan, the Lady of Major Sutherland, of a Son.
Do. The Lady of Major Hessman of the Artillery, of a Daughter.
In Bombay on the 2d inst. the Lady of John Bent Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 29th Ultimo, at 6 o'clock in the Morning, at her residence at Byculla, Mrs. ROSE NESBITT, at the advanced age of 75 years; after a long and tedious indisposition, during which, she received the unwearied attention of a most affectionate Daughter, and that of a numerous circle of Relations and Friends, who attended the bed of sickness with the most anxious solicitude for her recovery. Mrs. NESBITT, was the widow of the late ANDREW NESBITT, Esq. the Senior Officer of Marine, at this Presidency; a Gentleman whose character, and conduct through life, are warmly cherished in the memory of those, few, who now survive to appreciate the worth of the Man, and will be considered by every one who enters that Service, a proud example to follow and to imitate. Mrs. NESBITT, was one of the oldest and most respectable Inhabitants of this Island; her charities fell like the dew from Heaven, on all indiscriminately & extended from one end of our Island to the other; without any ostentation in the exercise of that virtue, and the high respect which was paid, at the last, and solemn moment of interment, by the many that lamented her loss, and followed her to her grave, is the best and proudest tribute, that could be paid to the memory of so beneficient and sonsentiv a member of society.

In Sir John Malcolm's Camp; at Mhow, on the 18th Oct. 1819, W. C. Mack Esq. Assistant Surgeon 1st Bat. 8th Regt. B. N. I. most sincerely and deservedly regretted by his Brother Officers, and all those who had the pleasure of knowing him.

On the 27th Inst. Quarter Master Johnson, H. M. 65th Regiment.

On the 28th Inst. Captain Hutchinson, H. M. 17th Light Dragoons.

At Mazagon, on Thursday the 28th Instant, in the prime of her life, and after a long & lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs Rozia Fernandes, youngest Daughter of the late Sir Miguel de Lima e Souza, leaving a disconsolate Husband, and a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances to lament and bewail her irreparable loss.

At Mazagon on the 26th, ultimo Mr. James Anderson, aged 85 years.

At Mailigaum on the 26th ultimo Mrs. Jabella Cantrill, Wife of Mr. Conductor Joseph Cantrill of that Station.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 1st instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Corrie, Mr. C. M. Hollingbery, to Miss Jessy Welsh.

On the 2d instant, at the Catholic Church, Mr. Francis Rodrigues, jun. to Miss Lydia Contestabili.

At Patna, on the 9th Instant, Mr. Julien Boilard, jun. to Miss Antoinette Boytard.

At Nagpore, on the 8th ultimo, by the Resident, James Gordon, Esq. Surgeon to the Residency, to Mary Louisa, only Daughter of Maj. George Fraser, of His Highnesss the Nagpore Rajah's Service.

At Agra, on the 16th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Evans, Mr. R. McClay, to Miss Anne, Bavey, eldest Daughter of Mr. Wm. Bavey.

BIRTHS.—On the 2d instant, Madame Picardo, of a Daughter.

On the 4th instant, the Lady of G. Vrignon, Esq. of a Son.

On the 25th ultimo, the Lady of Joseph Watts, Esq. of a Son.

On the 29th ultimo, Mrs. E. Leiten, of a Daughter

At Sulkea, on the 30th ultimo, Mrs. John Mills, of a Daughter.

At Chinsurah, on the 23d ultimo, Mrs. Vant Hart, of a Son.

On the 7th instant, Mrs, J. Pereira, of a still-born Daughter.

On the 9th instant, Mrs. A. Elloy, of a Daughter.

At Suttara, on the 11th ultimo, the Lady of Lieut. J. H. Taylor, 2d Bat. P. A. Brigade, of a Daughter.

At Ghazeepore, on the 12th ultimo, the Lady of Robert Bird, Esq. of a Son.

At Allahabad, on the 21st ultimo, the Lady of Captain W. McQuhæ, of a Daughter.

On the 22d ultimo, the Lady of M. H. Turnbull, Esq. Judge and Magistrate of Cuttack, of a Son.

At Cawnpore on the 24th ultimo, the Lady of Captain J. Ferris, Ordnance Commissariat, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 1st instant, on board the Prince Blucher, Mr. J. A. Greebe, late Chief Officer of the ship Aurora, aged 23.

On the 2d instant, Mrs. Fascoaila Savage, aged 60, sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of relations.

On the 3d instant, at 4 P. M. after an illness of only 48 hours, Captain John Cuthbertson, late of the ship Bengal, of Liverpool, aged 29 years and 10 months. His loss is deeply lamented by an affectionate brother, and a large circle of friends to whom his manly virtues had endeared him.

On the 4th instant, Mr. David MacKenzie, of the Bengal Country Service, aged 24, son of the Rev. George MacKenzie, Minister of Oprig, Caithness—much and justly regretted by those who knew him.

On the 24th ultimo, at the General Hospital, after a short but painful illness, Captain William Dallas of the Country Service, aged 54 years. A man who was constantly beloved by all his friends and acquaintance, for his goodness of heart, the mildness of his temper, and the suavity of his manners; and whose loss is now most deeply deplored by them.

On the 28th ultimo, Captain Gunter Lyde Browne, late of the H. C. Regular Service, aged 40.

Yesterday, the 10th inst. at Allipore, Miss Elizabeth Boezalt, aged 17 years and 10 months.

At Arrah, on the 13th ultimo, Mr. Matthias Peter Dassa, aged 35 years.

At Almorah, on the 14th ultimo, Edward Portbury, the Infant Son of Capt. Gladwin, of the 13th N. I.

At the Presidency, on the 26th ultimo, Anne, Martha, the Infant Daughter of Mr. F. R. Tovey, aged 13 days.

At Dinapore, same date, the Lady of Capt. James Auriol, of the H. C. Bengal European Regiment.

On the 26th of August last, on board the William Miles, at the age of 16 years and 3 Months, Mary Anne, the eldest Daughter of Charles Bayley, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Vellore, on the 9th September, by the Rev. E. Jackson, Lieutenant R. Young, Quarter Master of the 2d Battalion 23d N. I. to Mary, the eldest Daughter of Lieut. Colonel Haslewood.

BIRTHS.—On the 4th October, at Coiyne, Travancere, Mrs. Fenn of a Son.

At Pulicat, on the 13th Inst. Mrs. Oblam of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the night of Thursday the 14th Instant, the Lady of Macduff Cordiner, Esq. after a short but severe illness, in the 27th year of her age.

At Wallajahbad, on the night of the 26th September of Dysentery, Ensign William Tottenham, of H. M. Royal Scots; most deeply and justly regretted by all his brother Officers.

(*Continued after the Poetry.*)

Poetry.

LINES TO J. W. CROKER, ESQ.

Ere Persia's vase the Atta's sweet distils,
Plucked are the roses of a thousand hills:
From distant realms the treasured bloom is brought,
And with an empire's sweet each drop is fraught;
And, ere the master of the Grecian art,
Could to his loveliest work its grace impart,
He, 'midst Ionia's nymphs, his search pursued,
Their smiles he treasured, and their loves he wooed;
Blended their beauties for his Paphian throne,
Where in one form the charms of thousands shone,
—Dear Croker, thus to grace thy wondrous mind,

Unnumbered merits favouring Heaven combined—
From various climes thy various merits come,
Some foreign grow, and some matured at home:
From France, that soul on moral reasoning bent;
From Belgium, wit by bright Chancery sent:
From the damp vallies of thy native shore,
Thy blushing modesty, thy classic lore;
Thy generous love of liberty from Spain;
Thy taste from realms beyond the western main:
From the bold sons of fair Italia's clime,
Thy manly strength and energy sublime:
Thy charity from Algier's sandy vales;
Thy frankness, spirit, truth, from New South Wales

FROM THE ROMANCE OF ANTAR.

The Shades have spread their canopy,
The flowers have decked their scented bed,
And silver streams are rolling by
Through banks of gold, and blue and red.
And fruits and flowers bedeck the trees,
Like hanging wreaths or rosaries

There Nightingales attune their throats,
And sobbing doves deep-bowered complain;
While lovers weep to hear such notes,
As sweep the chords of lingering pain.
And gales to wafted boughs are sighing,
And they, in mystic dance replying.

And dew drops fall, and herb and flower,
With liquid pearls, are studded brightly,
'Tis rapture all. Then seize the hour,
Ere joy escape, for joy goes lightly.
Let care and fear their steps remeasure;
Sacred is the day to pleasure. C.

ON LORD STEWART AS UMING THE TITLE OF VANE, ON HIS LATE MARRIAGE WITH LADY VANE TEMPEST.

A lovely Bride obtain'd, and large domain,
Well you assume the title to be *Vane*;
But prosperous hours, like ice, are sometimes hollow—
Should the *Vane* shift, O, may no *Tempes* follow!
ARNO.

(Continued from the third Page.)

At Chittledroog on the 8th Instant, Frances Ann only child of Captain J. J. A. Wincow, 2d Battalion 16th Regiment M. I. aged one year and ten months.

By this fatal event the disconsolate parents are bereaved of two children in the short space of 19 days.

Calcutta.

OCTOBER,—8.

Berhampore Sept. 30—We had excessively hot and suitry weather until the evening of the 24th, when a gale set in from the eastward, with thunder, lightning, and a heavy fall of rain, which continued without intermission during the night and following day, since which frequent heavy showers have occurred daily. The country is now completely inundated, but altho' we can no longer complain of want of rain no alteration has taken place in the price of grain.

A Detachment of His Majesty's 59th Foot arrived here on the 21st, but have since proved very sickly, and yesterday 130 men were in the hospital.

On Thursday the 10th, His Highness the Nawaub of Bengal, gave the usual entertainments at the Palace at Moorshedabad, to the Civil and Military Gentlemen of the station, on the Festival of the Behra. The evening was fair, and there being little wind, it was peculiarly favorable for the illumination and fireworks.

At 10 P. M. the signal was made by a gun from the Palace, and repeated by five others at different stations on the banks of the river. In an instant, a brilliant illumination appeared on the opposite shore (called Roushnee, Baugh) facing the Palace, representing the front of a Mosque; the river was covered with innumerable lights on small pieces of the plantain tree.

The Behra moved majestically down with the current, and on coming opposite to the Palace, a splendid display of fire-works took place on both shores of the river. It formed a square of about eighty fathoms, consisting of a centre building, surrounded by a wall with a door-way in each face, and turretts at the corners, on which men were stationed burning sulphur lights. The intermediate space on each face was filled by mohur-punkees, the whole brilliantly illuminated in variegated colours, chiefly green and yellow, which, from the stillness of this evening, had a very pleasing effect.

Previous to the approach of the Behra, the company were entertained with Nautches, and after it passed the Palace, sat down to an excellent supper, at which His Highness the Nawaub presided.

NOTICE.

The Editor of this Journal, has had handed to him for publication. a "Statement of Mr. Darwall," attempting to justify his recourse to violence in an affair, which has been already detailed to the Public for no other reason than that the offence was given for a supposed abuse of a public privilege,—and was in no way connected with private conduct or private character.

It is neither wished nor intended therefore to make it a matter of discussion, or to let it rest on an appeal to public opinion. The facts of the case will be PROVED *to that Authority to which the offender is justly amenable; and whatever may be urged in defence or mitigation, will no doubt be there heard and received with the weight that may be due to it. The case, however, standing for the decision of that Authority, is no longer one either of discussion or appeal, though the Public will best judge whether the mere calling out a man's name is a* TIMELY, WARNING, *or whether one who had* GIVEN *another a horsewhipping instead of* RECEIVED *it, would be likely to decline the invitation to continue the mode of combat he had chosen, unless he had taken some undue advantage at first and was afterwards afraid to meet on equal terms when his adversary was prepared and on his guard.*

The Law, however, will best settle those points; and the same feeling which induced the Editor of this Journal to deny to his assailant, the appeal to a privilege which he had forfeited by his ungentlemanly conduct; induces him at present to decline entering into a discussion on a point referred by necessity to legal decision;—the very publicity of the assault having placed the parties under the immediate surveillance of the municipal officers, and prevented the possibility of any other result, even had it been wished or thought proper.

Calcutta Journal. Oct. 7.

OCTOBER,—7.

Cotton.—There has been nothing done in this lately, except for the China market, and that to a very limited extent—prices are without alteration.

Rice is dull, and with the exception of Patcherry, which has declined a little, remains the same.

Munjeet, which was nearly unsaleable, has met with purchasers lately and may be stated at an advance of 8 Annas to 1 Rupee on our former quotations.

Piece Good.—We have no alteration to state in these, with the exception of *Allahabad Mahmoodies*, which have declined about 3 Rupees per corge.

Sugar maintains our former rates—there is very little *first* Benares in the Market.

Beetlenut is in good request, and has advanced 6 to 8 annas on our former rates.

Pepper has declined as much.

Freight to London.—Upon a reference to the Statement of Shipping we have given, it will be seen that the number of Free Traders here at present is considerably less than at the same period last year.—Freight however continues very low and difficult to be procured from the great scarcity of light goods in the market and the little inducement there is to ship almost any description of produce under the present unfavorable advices from England. The rate of freight altho' in some degree nominal may be quoted at £6 per ton, with no appearance of any improvement taking place soon.

Exchange Price current.

Madras.

OCTOBER 21.

The Brig *Wasp*, Captain Ponberthy, parted from her anchor and drifted on shore to the northward of the Black Town, early on Monday. The Crew saved, but the Vessel is totally lost. The Captain was on shore at the time of the accident, settling the accounts of the Vessel, and intending to have cleared out and sailed for Pondicherry and the Isle of France, the same day.

English Extracts.

LONDON:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9,

We are happy to observe, that confidence has in a great measure revived in the City. Good bills are readily done at 4½ per cent. Silver and gold are both low, and in little demand: dollars being at 5s. 1½d. per oz., and gold bullion under 3l. 19s., sellers. The exchange on Paris had declined a little yesterday, but in a very trifling degree: the exchanges on Holland and Hamburg remained the same. The result of the debate on Monday evening produced a most favourable impression on the Funds, Consols opened yesterday at 69⅜, and notwithstanding some strong efforts to depress them by selling, they rose in the course of the day full one per cent. and left off at 70⅝ to ¾, looking firm.

The powerful majority by which Ministers were supported in their demand of three millions of new taxes was scarcely less decisive in their favour than the firm tone in which they made that demand; whilst, on the other hand, the uncertain ground which the Opposition took in the debate was considered as affording a tacit proof of the wisdom of the proposed measures.

The great principle of the new scheme is to throw aside the ineffective Sinking Fund of fifteen millions and a half, counterbalanced by new loans to an equal or greater amount, and to adopt a real efficient Sinking Fund of five millions, advancing gradually to eight, the whole of which shall be devoted to the *bonâfide* extinction of debt. Of such a Sinking Fund our present revenue furnishes only two millions as the foundation; and therefore the other three millions must necessarily be sought in the imposition of taxes to that amount.

We must confess, that we have always been of the opinion maintained by Mr. Scarlett, that a Sinking Fund (such as we have hitherto seen) is very advantageous during war, but that its advantage in time of peace is extremely problematical. This opinion was controverted by Mr. Bankes; but perhaps at bottom the ideas of the Honourable Gentleman were not so different as they may at first sight appear. It is absurd to suppose that there can be, in time of war, an effective Sinking Fund, that is to say, a Fund which pays off without borrowing. War is not a time for direct economy, but for that judicious profusion which leads to economy in the end. In time of war, we want to borrow largely, and a Sinking Fund, by giving steadiness to the Money-market, enables us to borrow with facility. This was its operation during the whole of our long and arduous contest: and accordingly all the floating capital of Europe was drawn, as it were, toward the vortex of our Stock Exchange. Had it not been for this, we could never have raised the immense sums which enabled us to feed the war in all parts of the globe, and finally, to triumph over an enemy whose physical ressources appeared far superior to our own.

In time of peace the case is very different. We do not then so much want to attract foreign capital as to prevent our own capital from going abroad. We do not want to borrow on easy terms, or to force up the price of stocks artificially; but we want first, to make the Revenue meet the expenditure, and then to apply such surplus, as we may obtain, to the gradual extinction of Debt. Perhaps a too rapid reduction of the Debt in time of peace, would not be for the good of the nation; perhaps a too violent depression of the interest of money at home, would send the profits of our labour abroad, instead of keeping them at home to stimulate fresh production.

Nevertheless, some reduction of the rate of interest, and some diminution of the amount of Debt are obviously desirable; and it would seem that an effective Sinking Fund, of from five-eighths to one per Cent. would not be too great to operate beneficially toward those ends. Mr. PITT, indeed, began first at a lower rate; but then the experiment was new. He afterwards adopted the principle of a Sinking Fund of one per Cent. by which any given Loan may be extinguished in about 45 years.

But it is said, we are not in a situation to raise Three Millions by new taxation. This is a question which may be affected by various considerations, and by none more than by those which relate to the currency. What Mr. Brougham said on this subject is highly deserving of remark, particularly as coming from one who is, or rather was, an eminent supporter of the Bullion Theory. He states, that the return to cash payments must be attended with a depreciation far greater than the difference between the market and Mint prices of gold; and taking that difference at 3 or 4 per cent. he thinks it probable, that by the fall of rents, stock, goods, &c. in price, the payer of taxes may be a loser of *perhaps 20 per Cent.*!

High as Mr. Brougham's calculation is, it seems in some measure verified by what we see passing before our eyes. A stoppage of circulation occasioned by alarm, apprehension, and uncertainty of the commercial world, is similar in its effect on prices to a stoppage of circulation produced by forcibly limiting the circulating medium. Now, we have already seen that effect produced by the first class of causes. Tea, for instance, has fallen near twenty-five per cent, and as this article pays an *ad valorem* duty of Excise, which amounted last year to above *three millions*, the diminution of revenue (if the present prices continue) will be, in this single particular, above *seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds*.

It is manifest that if such an *alteration of values* (to use Mr. Ricardo's ingenious phrase) were to become general, there would be an end at once to our Sinking Fund, for the deficiency of the *advalorem* duties alone would more than swallow up the whole Five Millions; but Parliament will doubtless proceed with caution in its measures for the resumption of Cash Payments. depreciation from alarm and uncertainty is begining to wear off Parliament will beware of creating a new depreciation by the forcible contraction of the circulating medium, and will consequently abstain from placing the Bank under the absolute necessity of reducing its issues below what the demands of Revenue and Commerce require.

With re-established confidence and credit, with renovated trade, and with a gradual, but very cautious return to Cash Payments, the nation may easily bear the proposed Three Millions of Taxes; but with the rash and inconsiderate projects of so visionary a Statesman as Mr. Ricardo, fresh taxation would only serve to produce a more alarming deficiency of Revenue; for his "*altered values*," would render it impossible that either rent, or stock, produce or manufactures should bear even their present imposts, without producing extreme misery and distress.

LAW ARRANGEMENTS.

We understand the following new arrangements in the Law are forthwith to take place.

Lord Chief Commissioner Adam is to be Lord Chief Baron of Scotland.

Sir Samuel Shepherd retires from the office of Attorney-General, and is to be Lord Chief Commissioner of the Jury Court in Scotland.

Sir Robert Gifford is to be Attorney General.

John Singleton Copley, Esq. to be Solicitor-General; and,

Charles Warren, Esq. to be Chief Justice of Chester.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S COUNCIL.

Friday the Duke of York went to Windsor, to be in readiness to hold a Council upon the state of the King. At 12 o' clock on Saturday his Royal Highness assembled the Members of the Council, at Windsor Palace, consisting (besides his Royal Highness) of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Duke of Montrose, the Earl of Winchelsea and Lord Arden. After receiving the Monthly Report from the Physicians in attendance on his Majesty, and having sworn them to the correctness of it, they proceeded to visit the King. At one the Council broke up. The Duke of York returned to town on Saturday evening.

It is certain, however, that this omisson in forwarding the Bulletin must be owing merely to accident, since yesterday evening the Prince Regent gave a sumptuous dinner to a party, several of whom he has not been in the habit of seeing at his Palace for years. The Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Grafton, the Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Dorset, the Marquess of Stafford, the Earl of Darlington, the Earl of Bessborough, the Earl of Lonsdale, the Earl of Bradford, the Earl of Fife, the Earl of Winchelsea, Lord Lowther, Lord F. Bentick, Lord Rous, Sir, Tho. Liddell, Sir Wm. Keppell, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Seymour, &c. &c. dined at Carlton House by *special* invitation.

Morning Cronicle.—June 7.

WESTMINSTER GENERAL DISPENSARY.

The Anniversary of this most laudable Institution was celebrated yesterday evening at Freemasons' Tavern.

At six o'clock about 200 persons sat down to a most sumptuous dinner, his Grace the Duke of Northumberland in the Chair, supported by the Rev. Dr. M. Leod and J. Willoch, Esqs together with several of the most respectable inhabitants of Westminster.

On the cloth being removed. *Non Nobis Domine* was sung in fine style by Messrs. Pyne, Collyer, Taylor, and others.

On the health of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland being drank with great applause, he returned thanks in a short speech, in which he pressed the interests of the Society.

In the course of the evening the Report was read, which stated, that 5840 persons had been relieved during the last year, out of which 808 women had been delivered at their own habitations. The total number relieved since the first institution of the Society, in 1774, amounted to 170 340 persons.

On the healths of the Treasurer and Secretary being drank, they severally, in eloquent speeches, returned thanks.

The Hon. Geo. Lamb. M. P. sent an apology for his not attending, on account of severe indisposition.

The company did not break up till a late hour. A liberal subscription was made.

Trade of the Island of Mauritius.—The Gazette of Saturday contains an Order of Council dated Carlton House, 28th May, 1819; after enumerating the various acts relating to the trade of Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, &c. the document proceeds to state that after the date of this order, British vessels arriving at any port of the Island of Mauritius or its dependencies from any country in amity with his Majesty, laden with articles the growth, production, or manufacture of such country (excepting all articles composed of Cotton, Iron, Steel, or Wool, of foreign manufacture) shall be permitted to enter and land their cargoes, and dispose of the same in the said ports, subject to such duties as may be payable thereon; a cargo of produce may be taken back to such foreign country in return, also any articles legally imported into that island. Vessels belonging to the subjects of foreign states, which state shall allow British vessels to trade on the same terms as vessels of such foreign states, shall have liberty to trade to the Mauritius on the same terms as british vessels, with the same exception as to articles composed of Cotton, Iron, Steel, or Wool; the foreign vessel to proceed direct to a port or place belonging to such state or power, and to no other.

An ACCOUNT of the Quantity of SHEEP and LAMBS' WOOL IMPORTED into Great Britain in the Years ending the 5th January.

1816.—Total imported, 133,854*cwt* 2*qrs* 9*lbs*. 1817.—72,480*cwt* 3*qrs* 20*lbs*.—1818.—131.491 *cwt* 1*qr* 23*lbs*.—1819.—235,763*cwt* 1*qr* 2*lbs*.

AGGREGATE VALUE of EXPORTS of British Manufactured WOOLLENS, &c. in the Years ending the 5th January.

1816.—Total export, 10,200,972*l* 16*s* 5*d*.—1817.—8,404,5[illegible]*l* 2*s* 3*d*.—1818. 7,059,627*l* 15*s* 0*d*.—1819.—[illegible],047,06*l* 19*s* 11*d*.

The above extracts are from the official returns laid before Parliament, with which we are favoured at a late hour.

[*London June 1*

SHROPSHIRE.

A fine Durham bull, bred by the Rev. Dr. Gardner, of Sansaw, in this county, and reared and fed by Rowland Hunt, esq. of Boreaton, was lately purchased by Mr. Beckett, one of the directors of the Ellesmere House of Industry, and killed for the use of the poor. The weight was:

Hide.	173 lb.
Head.	64
Fat.	294
Tongue.	18
Heart.	18
Total weight.	2390

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

A late Gazette announces a dissolution of partnership between Mr. Hart Davis, M. P. for Bristol, and his partners in the merchantile and banking firms in that city. Mr. Davis suggested the three-and-a-half per cent loan to the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and, it seems, has fallen a victim to his speculations in his own scheme.

Great distress prevails at Tewkesbury. Accounts state the accumulating poor rates to be appalling: there is neither money nor trade: one house has lately discharged one hundred hands, and the applications at the workhouse are unceasing.

A meeting of the coal-merchants of Newport, and of the proprietors of collieries in its neighbourhood, lately took place, when distressing statements of the present situation of trade were made, and a universal conviction prevailed of the absolute necessity of speedy relief. Great numbers of workmen have been discharged from the collieries within a short space of time, and others have temporarily suspended their workings.

DUELS AT GIBRALTAR.

In our papers of the 16th and 17th ult., in common with others of our contemporaries, we copied from the Dublin Journal an article entitled "Duels at Gibraltar," in which a statement was made respecting some affairs of honour which had taken place between the officers of the 64th regiment and the officers of the United States squadron, highly prejudicial to the character of the former. That account, it was evident, had proceeded from persons anxious to place the conduct of the American officers in a creditable point of view, at the expence of thsir antagonists, and we were led to expect some communication from the friends of the other party, from whence a correct

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTERS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 3, NOVEMBER 1819.

(Continued from the last Page.)
judgment might be formed of the whole proceeding. This expectation has been gratified, and we have been favoured with the particulars of the transaction from an officer of the 64th regiment, now in London, in whose honour and impartiality we repose the utmost confidence. From this gentleman's view of the matter, it would seem that no blame whatever was attachable to the British officers, and that they had upon this occasion behaved with that cool and determined spirit for which they have at all times been characterized. The Americans certainly appear to have exhibited a very chivalrous disposition; but, in our judgment, if their proceedings had been marked by more of temper, and less of headstrong impetuosity, they would have stood in a less questionable point of view.

There appears to have been two sources of quarrel: the first originating with Captain Johnson, and the last with Ensign Nutt. The particulars have been thus detailed to us:

On the 23d of March, while Captain Johnson was on duty with the main guard, a report was made to him that five individuals had been taken into custody by a sentry, on their way home from the play, for being without lights, contrary to the garrison regulations. Captain Johnson immediately ordered a sufficient number of men to see them home. In about ten minutes afterwards the police serjeant who accompanied them, returned with three of them in custody, and acquainted Captain Johnson that Archibald Taylor had endeavoured to escape from the sentry, and had made use of the most provoking and abusive language to him. Having, upon enquiry, found this report to be correct, Captain Johnson ordered the offender to be confined in the crib, an order which he resisted most violently, and used very offensive language to Captain Johnson himself. At this time Captain J. was not at all apprized that his prisoner was an American. Taylor demanded satisfaction for the treatment he had received, but Captain Johnson considered that he had merely acted in conformity with his duty, and, paying no attention to Mr. Taylor's demand, reported the whole affair to the field officer, who approved of the course that had been pursued, and ordered Taylor to be continued in confinement. In the morning Mr. Taylor was released; and, upon the circulation of a report, two days afterwards, that Captain Johnson had declined to meet Mr. Taylor, or the American Consul, who was said to have offered "to stand in his shoes," the former having been obliged to sail immediately with the vessel of which he was master, Captain J. applied to the Consul for an explanation, when that gentleman, in the most handsome manner, disavowed any knowledge of the reports in question, and offered Captain J. his thanks for the delicate and gentlemanly conduct which he had evinced in the business. Thus matters continued till the evening of the 31st of March, when Captain J. received the following letter from the hands of Lieutenant Stockton, first Lieutenant of the American sloop of war Erie:—

"Erie sloop, March 31, 1819.

"Sir—You have refused to give the satisfaction due to a man of honour, who you did not hesitate to insult, because he was no more than a commander of an American merchant schooner. That gentleman is known to me, and I vouch for his gentility to you in any respect you may choose. I am his representative, and the satisfaction I understand you boast to have offered his friends, I demand as an American. My rank, I trust, is enough for any man of honour; and you will do me the favour to consider the bearer, my friend, for your use.

"(Signed) BEN J. T. BOWNE."

Mr. Bowne, it appeared, was surgeon of the Erie. Captain Johnson instantly accepted this challenge, and the next morning, at eight o'clock, a meeting took place between him and Mr. Bowne, upon the neutral ground (Captain J. had distinctly disavowed having made any boast whatever with regard to Mr. Taylor). The arrangement made by their mutual friend on the ground was—distance eight paces,—the word to be given, "Are you ready, gentlemen?" and on assent been given, both to fire, after a pause for taking aim while one, two, three, could be counted; or about half second time. On the first fire, Capt. J. received his opponent's ball through his hat. They were handed pistols a second time, and the word was given as in the previous discharge. Captain Johnson fired; but Mr. Bowne reserved his fire so long, that the friend of the former exclaimed, "that is not fair," on which he fired. Captain Johnson expressed his indignation at the reservation of fire by his antagonist: and after some warm language on both sides, the third discharge took place, without effect; and on the fourth (which was rather hurried in consequence of the approach of a serjeant's guard) Captain J.'s ball took effect in Mr. Bowne's thigh. His friend Mr. Stockton immediately took up the ground, desiring Captain J. to keep his. They were about proceeding, when the serjeant's guard reached the spot, and prevented any further progress at that time. Mr. Stockton insisted on meeting Captain Johnson the next morning at 5 o'clock, to which the latter agreed, and returned to the garrison. Captain J. was prevented from the meeting in the morning from circumstance of his having been put under arrest, and an order of garrison being made that no officer should be permitted to pass the barriers in coloured clothes or otherwise; he however contrived to elude the vigilance of the guard in the afternoon, and at half past four met Mr. Stockton at St. Michael's cave. The seconds instantly entered into conversation as to the mode of firing. Mr. Stockton's friend proposed that they should, on receiving the word, as in the first meeting take an unlimited time for aim. This was objected to by Capt. J.'s friend, as sanguinary, and at variance with those principles of honour upon which the desire of such meetings was founded. Some arguments followed, which ended in a determination to decide by chance which mode should be adopted—the result was favourable to the more humane course; but the time which was lost in this dispute exposed them to the interruption of the guard, which was now seen approaching. It was now discovered that Mr. Stockton had no pistols, and one of Capt. Johnson's was borrowed for his use. Having taken their ground at the former distance of eight paces, Mr. Stockton proceeded to take a steady aim, by resting the barrel of his pistol on his left hand. Captain Johnson's friend objected to this, and again the Americans endeavoured by argument to justify that very unusual mode of deciding such matters. At length the guard was seen within a hundred paces, and Capt. Johnson desired that the affair might proceed in the usual manner. This was agreed to, and the discharge took place. The ball of Lieut. Stockton's pistol passed through Captain Johnson's great coast, and before a second fire could take place the guard came up and interfered. The Americans then went away, and Mr. Stockton's friend declared to the officer who had accompanied him to the Ragged Staff, his perfect satisfaction at the whole proceeding. This appears to have been the whole that passed with regard to Captain Johnson's affair; and we certainly have no hesitation in saying, that, throughout, his conduct was most honourable to himself, both as an officer and a gentleman.

The second source of quarrel with Ensign Nutt is thus described:—Whilst Ensign Nutt was lying on the guard-bed, about 9 o'clock on the evening of the 29th of March, a man came in and asked if the United States' boat was at the landing place. Mr. Nult said she had been there about an hour before, but concluded she was gone off. The man then asked if he might be permitted to hail her; and if she was there, if the ensign would lower the drawbridge. To both of these questions Mr. Nutt answered in the affirmative. The man then went out and shut the door—his appearance and demeanour were altogether unlike those of an officer or a gentleman. After hailing two or three times he returned to the guardroom, and said, that as the boat was not there he concluded he might walk up and down until she arrived; Mr. Nutt answered "Yes, certainly" Upon which the man, without any further conversation, said "You have not treated me like a gentleman: you have remained lying down without attempting to get up to receive me." He then added, that his name was Humfries; that he was purser of the United States frigate, and as good a gentleman as Mr. Nutt; that he had never been treated so before; that he would have personal satisfaction in the morning, and concluded by demanding Mr. Nutt's card. Mr. Nutt, who was utterly ignorant that the man standing before him was an officer, immediately said that his name was unimportant—he was an officer of the 64th, and commanded that guard for the night; he added, that being there on duty, it was not his business or his intention to enter into personal quarrels with individuals, and that if such language was repeated, he should send the intruder to the main guard. Mr. Humfries then went out; when another American came in to light a segar, which he was permitted to do, and went out. Ensign Nutt then asked, if the purser of the United States frigate was gone; upon which Mr. Humfries re-entered, accompanied by the person who had lighted the segar. Mr. Nutt then said, that he was willing to attribute his former irritation to his being somewhat intoxicated (which appeared to be the fact), and had no desire to send him to the main guard, if that were the case. The other replied in the same threatening language, and again went out. A report of those occurrences was made to the field-officer of the day. At half past ten in the morning a person waited on Mr. Nutt, who appeared to be the same that had lighted his segar the preceding night: he said his name was Montgomery; that he was surgeon of the sloop Erie; and that he had come to demand satisfaction for the insult offered to Mr. Humfries the preceding night. He concluded by desiring a meeting at the Crown and Anchor tavern in one hour. Mr. Nutt said he should certainly be at the place appointed; but added, that as he had reported the circumstance officially to the governor, through the field-officer of the day, he did not feel himself justified in making a personal affair of it. Captain Freeth came into the room immediately afterwards, to whom, as well as to Lieutenant Walsh, he communicated what had passed. They were of opinion that Mr. Nutt should report the matter to Major Bishop, and by no means to meet Mr. Humfries, as the whole transaction was of a public nature, and occurred whilst on duty. Mr. Nutt followed this advice, and was put under arrest by Colonel M'Donald, in consequence of which he wrote the following letter to Mr. Montgomery.

"Sir—In reply to your communication of this morning, I have to inform you, that having already reported the occurrence of last evening to the governor, through the field officer of the day, I am precluded from making a personal affair of what took place when in the execution of my duty. I have further to add, that I have pursued a similar course with your message, delivered to me this morning. I have been guided in this measure by the advice of such of my brother officers as I have consulted on the occasion.—I am Sir, &c. A. NUTT."

Captain Freeth was the bearer of this note to Mr. Montgomery, who made use of very gross language upon the refusal of Mr. Nutt to meet Mr. Humfries, and desired Captain F. to say, that as Mr. Humfries was going to sail immediately, he would stand in his shoes. In the afternoon Mr. Montgomery and a Lieut. of the Erie called at Mr. Nutt's quarters, and after some conversation with Captain Freeth and Lieutenant Walsh went away with an understanding that as soon as Ensign Nutt was out of arrest he would meet him. In the conversation with Captain Freeth, Mr. Montgomery had applied the epithet "Coward" to Mr. Nutt; which, as his friend, Captain Freeth determined to resent, and accordingly met Mr. Montgomery the next morning and was wounded. This was the first which Mr. Nutt had heard of the aspersion cast upon his character, and being determined to run the risk of the loss of his commission rather than to submit to it, he sent to demand satisfaction of the author of the calumny, and appointed a meeting on the rock. Mr Montgomery's friend landed according to this invitation, and told Capt. Dickson, Mr. Nutt's friend, Mr. Montgomery would not meet Mr. Nutt, as he considered himself absolved from his engagement with Mr. N. in consequence of his having met his friend, Captain Freeth. The next day the Erie sailed, and thus terminated the whole affair. From this it will be seen, that Mr. Nutt was as little to blame as Captain Johnson, and that in point of gallantry, where the honour of a friend was attacked, the British officers were quite as forward to become their champion as the citizens of America. While we lament that these disputes should have arisen, we cannot help observing that the conduct of the officers of the 64th was such as to entitle them to the approbation of their fellow soldiers throughout the empire.

PARISH LITIGATION.

The parish of St Leonard, Shoreditch, is at present the seat of much disention, owing to the following rather singular event:—The office of parish clerk lately became vacant by the death of Mr. Limming, who has been a long while ailing: and three candidates started for the situation viz. Mr. Elisha, master of the charity school; Mr. Brown, one of the overseers; and Mr. Limming, son of the late clerk, who had performed the duties for his Father during the last fifteen years. The first candidate was brought forward on the interest of the clergy; and for that reason was unpopular. Mr. Brown was proposed by a very respectable portion of the parishioners; and young Limming came forward, without further claims to their support, than being the descendant of that important personage, who, 150 years ago, cried "Amen" in the same place, for their ancestors; for the office has remained hereditary, as it were, in the family, for that time. He, however, in his address to the public, offered out of his salary, to allow his mother 150*l.* a year if he succeeded; and this sacrifice gained him many friends. A few days ago the election commenced; hut Mr. Brown gave up the contest, and published an address, in which he complained of the undue influ-

ence of the churchwardens in favour of Mr. Elisha. Mr. Limming was returned with a majority of 377, to the great disappointment of the other party, at whose head was the Vicar. It seems, however, that it was determined on that he should not enjoy his situation; for, on Saturday night, the unsuccessful candidate was admitted into the church, the insignia of office put into his hands, the desk (of which Mr. Limming had the key) broke open, and every means of absolute possession placed within his power; so that when Mr. Limming came to attend the morning service, he found his sent taken; and although he demanded it of the church warden (the proper officer in such a case), he was refused before all the congregation. Such an extraordinary proceeding excited many murmurs amongst the congregation, and at length some of Mr. Limming's friends loudly called out, "turn him out," alluding to Mr. Elisha; which was answered by the partizans of that gentleman, and re-echoed back with increased violence, nor was the least respect shewn to the sacred edifice in which they were; but, on a sudden, the church became the scene of loud and indecent shouting, clapping of hands, and other demonstrations of applause and disapprobation. A great body of beadles and constables were introduced to prevent any attack on Mr. Elisha, or it is supposed that he would have been dragged out. Mr. Limming left the church, expressing his determination of bringing the case before a higher tribunal. The church and its vicinity remained in a state of disturbance during the service, and a great part of the afternoon and next day; anonymous placards were posted up and distributed amongst the inhabitants, and the public feeling was expressed in every other way, with as much vehemence as has ever been witnessed at an election in Covent Garden.

The Observer,—June 6.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 8.

STEAM ENGINES.

Mr. M. A. Taylor, in asking for the appointment of a select Committee to prevent the evils resulting to the inhabitants of crowded towns from the use of Steam Engines, entered at considerable length into a statement of the injuries resulting from them, and intended to devote the remainder of the Session to an investigation of the subject; and if he lived till another Session, would, he trusted, be able satisfactorily to bring it under the notice of the House, so as to prevent the evils arising from smoke and filth engendered by them, and add to the health and comforts of the people.

The Committee was then appointed, consisting of Mr. M. A. Taylor, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Ebrington, Mr. Calcraft and other Members

The warden of the Fleet Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a Committee on Monday next.

Mr. M. A. Taylor give notice of a motion for Friday next, on the subject of all sums of money paid into the Courts of Requests, within the Bills of Mortality.

Colonel Barry obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws and regulate the proceedings subsequent on controverted Elections in Ireland.

FINANCE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the Order of the Day for receiving the Report of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Brogden brought up the Report; and on the motion that the Amendments be read a second time.

Mr. Curwen rose; he said he should not be disposed to offer any opposition to the establishment of a Sinking Fund, if he perceived that the country was enabled to bear the burthen; but really, when he contemplated the means by which the supplies were to be raised, he could not but conclude that the Noble Lord and his colleagues were completely ignorant of the state of the country. for had they been at all alive to the distress that existed, they would never have proposed the imposts on wool and malt; for if the duty should be put ou the one, it would most likely diminish that very material article of our commerce, and the malt tax would so far tend to raise the price of beer, as to compel the poorer classes to have recourse to spirits. The Right Hon. Gentlemen had alluded to the amount of income that had been lost by the Property Tax being taken off, but he forget to state how much it had been depreciated by the diminution of property that had reduced the actual value in many cases one fourth; so that, although the amount of taxes had been nominally lowered, the present burthens were equally oppressive, because there was the less property to bear it. Did the Noble Lord and his colleagues appreciate the state of the poor; did they believe that there were 4,000 or 5,000 persons at Carlisle, at the present moment, unable to obtain the necessaries of life, and that after working twelve to fourteen hours a-day, they could not earn more than 5s. 9d. per week? However they might be inclined to view the triumphant majority of last night, the result was unavoidable, that the public would be convinced that other interests than that of sympathy and regard for the distress that prevailed influenced that House. There were many means of retrenching the expenses of the country. Would any man believe that there were not many employed at the Customs who had little or no employment, and why were they retained, but because they formed a part of the chain by which the influence of the Administration was supported, and therefore they did not dare to dismiss them? Under all the circumstances of the case, he thought it would be desirable to postpone the imposition of the taxes until the next Session, at which time he thought it propable the country might be better enabled to bear it.

Sir Henry Parnell most particularly objected to the intended application of part of the Sinking Fund to the service of the year. The principles of Mr. Pitt had been abandoned, and faith broken with the public creditor. By the system of Mr. Pitt this country should have ended the war with a Sinking Fund of 21 millions; the whole of the war taxes too should have been abandoned; but the truth was, that now the Sinking Fund did not exceed two millions, whilst seven millions of war taxes still had been considered necessary to be continued. He could never believe the present was an economical administration, when the expenses of the war were taken into consideration, as well as the enormous estimates which Government had subscribed to and sanctioned, which respected public works. Whilst the system of extensive patronage continued it was vain to think of effectual retrenchment in our public expenditure. The whole system of the financial department, as well as that of the collection of the Revenue, required correction, alteration, and a decrease of its annual expenses. Simplicity was altogether unknown in the arangement of those departments of the public service, from which sprung necessarily numerous errors in accunts; the laws for collecting the Revenue were in themselves defective, and hence productive of expense He considered the appointment of 64 Commissioners of the Revenue throughout the country excessive, and demanded the attention of the House, so as to determine whether something could not be done permanantly to relieve the country of this burthen by the consolidation of the Revenue Boards. In Ireland this evil was particularly and grievously felt and deplored. The system of accounting in the public offices was so imperfect, that it required a host of auditors to check and correct their accounts; not less 270,000l. a-year was paid in salaries to clerks. The rent of houses used as offices, and other charges of the Foreign, Home, and Colonial Departments, and the Government establishments under the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In these items a considerable saving, he imagined, might be effected. The great charges of government in Ireland arose from the expensive consequences of ruling it by force, or as Lord Clare had expressed it, keeping down the brutal Irish. He hoped this system would be abandoned for ever. He concluded with expressing his entire disapprobation of the resolutions contained in the Report.

Mr. Peter Moore felt little disposed to acquiesce in the Resolutions submited on a former night by the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite, at a time when it was in evidence before the House, that, of the manufacturing labourers, a great propotion could not earn more than five shillings a week, althongh labouring 96 hours a week. He, for one, should never vote one shilling in taxes, untill the Government gave satisfactory proofs of their disposition to adopt economical principles.

Mr. Hume thought, that if the amount of funded and unfunded debt had been made up to the present period, and laid on the Table, there would be no possibility of the Right Honorable Gentleman's being able to make out at surplus of even 2,000,000l. applicable to the purpose of a sinking fund, but that on the contrary there would be a deficincy exhibited in that product of not less than 500,000l. The Resolutions which the House had on several occasions come to, with respect to the junior Lords of the Admiralty, the third Secretary of State, and almost every other motion for retrenchment, shewed how decidedly Ministers used their influence to counteract any thing like radical retrenchment. In fact, where they had, had it in their power, as in the case of the Ionian Isles to lessen the public expenditure, they had completely overlooked the opportunity, in so much so, that although by the Convention with the States of those islands, the Government of these islands was to support British garrisons to the amount of 3000 men, our Ministers had never yet insisted upon their performance of this condition, nor had the States General of the islands ever taken the subject into consideration. One million at least was expended on the Colonies that might be fairly saved to the public. The Ionian Islands had a revenue of their own, and were bound to support ths military establishment kept up there. Why was this not done? From 150 to 200,000l. might thus be saved from the annual expenditure. Before Ministers called for new taxes, they should reduce the Civil List, at least from twelve to nine millions. It might be done without any inconvenience. But how could any reduction on this head be expected, when a military mania was seen to prevail so strongly in a certain quarter? where bands of men were observed in all directions parading about covered with lace?—(A laugh.)—The Gentlemen on the other side might laugh, but they would not feel so much disposed to merriment if they considered the numbers of wretched beings who after toiling from morning till night, were not able to procure a livelihood. The office of the Commander in Chief was another that admitted of considerable reduction. The individual at the head of it received 16 guineas a day for discharging duties which formerly were scarcely known to exist in time of peace, and which before the late war were executed for 5000l. as well as now. On the whole it appeared clear to him that in the army a saving of 1,900,000l. might be well effected. In the Civil List from 2 to 300,000l.; in the Staff 50,000l.; the Ionian Isles 120,000l.; the Ordnance 130,000l.; and in the Army Extraordinaries 150,000l. One agent was quite sufficient for the Woods and Forests. It was his decided opinion that the best policy would be to sell the public lands altogether, and thereby get rid of the Commissioner of Woods and Forests, with his numerous dependants.—(A laugh.)—Very little advantage had been derived from the public lands for the last twenty-five years for they supplied but a small proportion of the timber required for the public service. The expense for the collection of stamp duties was enormous. The distributor in Aberdeen had 1,400l. a-year for performing a business that many would undertake for 300l., and give ample security. It was usual to charge 7d. for a sixpenny stamp, or about 10l. per cent, upon the whole more than the nominal price. He wished to know where this went to. Such a profit as 10l. per cent, ought to be quite sufficient without any salary, and he had no doubt that the distributors would do the business upon these terms, without any further emolument. If all these reductions were made no additional tax would he necessary. He could not therefore support the motion.

Colonel Davies supported the motion, though differing a little from some of the details of the plan proposed. With the first Resolution he fully agreed. A Sinking Fund of five millions was the least from which any great good could result. He wished it was eight millions. It always appeared to him a fallacy to have a Sinking Fund, while more was borrowed annually than it could redeem. A real operative Fund of this kind was the only means by which the public credit could be suported, and it ought not to amount to less than five millions with a public debt of 800 millions. He feared, however, that the revenue would not produce the expected surplus of two millions. He wished some other tax had been proposed in place of of that on malt. One upon the importation of corn would be much better, and it would be desirable if that upon agricultural horses could be withdrawn. He was as desirious as any man for retrenchment, but thinking the proposed taxes necessary under existing circumstances, he would support the motion.

Mr. W. Harvey opposed the imposition of any additional taxes while the country was labouring under such a weight of debt and commercial distress. Among other departments in which a saving might be made was that of prosecutions in the Court of Exchequer. They amounted to six or eight hundred annually, at an expense to the Public of 24,000l.

Mr. Ald. Waithman could not let the occasion pass of expressing his total dissent from the Resolutions of the Right Hon. Member. He regretted that the Sinking Fund should have continued for four years in its present system. He should like to see the Sinking Fund at ten millions, but that was not the question, but whether the country was in a situation of paying the amount of the taxes which were about to be imposed on it. He knew there was at the present time a depreciation in commodities throughout the whole country. The war had caused a great increase in the value of articles, which since the war had ceased had found their level. But taxation had not found its level: it would yet find it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer took advantage of the deceits or overcharge of the brewers, as he called them, in the same manner as he did the improper tax on Lotteries.—(*Hear!*)—Was the country now in a situation to bear the imposition of fresh taxes? He appealed to the experience of each Member who viewed the state of it. He saw men who were not able to procure cold bacon to eat with their bread.—(A laugh.)—Gentlemen might laugh, but he could see no cause for laughter. He had employed them; he saw them starving from want of employment. Was this a subject for laugh-

ter? The taxes to which the attention of the House had been called, tended to the greater oppression of the manufacturing and labouring classes. The poor were oppressed as if they alone were able to bear all the burthen. The persons who fixed their residence in this country were obliged to pay heavy taxes, while in the higher classes the gentlemen fly out of the country, the people who lived upon the taxes principally relinquished the the country, from the taxes of which they were supplied, and hastened to spend their incomes in other countries, to avoid the taxes of this kingdom. Although he should not be supported by another Member. he would move for a Committee, not of placemen nor pensioners. but selected from among the Members of the House promiscuously, to consider the situation of the kingdom, as to the taxes. He had been sent a Member into the House, free of expense, by the metropolis of Great Britain, and he felt that he could not have performed his duty without having expressed his opinion on a subject, in which the inhabitants of that city were all interested, and to which they were averse. He was determined not to vote for a tax, until he saw a spirit of retrenchment, a regular economy established taroughout the country.

The resolutions were then read *scriatim*. When the resolution had been read respecting the expenditure of Ireland,

Sir J. Newport proposed the amendment to the Resolution, which he gave notice of last night Ireland. he was positive had paid a heavier tax than any other portion of the United Kingdom. The Resolution he challenged, because it did not contain the whole truth respecting the great endeavours made by Ireland to defray her portion of the taxes. He called upon the House to have the whole truth inserted in its Journals. Ireland had she her best blood in defence of this country; but was unable to pay a great portion of the taxes, from the divisions fomented in that country by a misgovernment. The tears of Ireland ought to be attended to as well as her smiles. Her volunteers had saved the country, when in danger; she ought not now to be neglected and calumniated. He therefore moved that a Resolution to the following effect should be inserted. Notwithstanding the charge made against Ireland, of not having paid her portion of the taxes, she had paid during the period, from her union with Great Britain to the time of the consolidation of the revenues, a sum exceeding 60,000,000l., which left an annual average of 3,750,000l., which sum exceeded her annual income for the three years preceding the union by two milions four hundred thonsand pounds.

The chancellor of the Exchequer was of opinion that the amendment could not be discussed, without entering into a detail which was not relevant to the subject before the House.

He hoped justice would be always done to Ireland, and was far from denying that great exertions had been made by that country.

Sir J. Newport asked, did the Right Hon. Gentleman mean to negative the Resolution?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the Resolution did not require to be supported at present.

Sir J. Newport conceived that it ought to be supported, in order to rescue Irelaud from the libel of the Right Hon. Gen.

The amendment was then read, and negatived without a division. When the Resolution for imposing an increase of taxes amounting to 3,000,000l. was read.

Sir M. W. Ridley rose to propose an Amendment to this Resolution. After the long discussion it was not his intention to enter fully into the question. He could not, however, consent to place in the hands of his Majesty's Ministers more disposable means of expenditure, such as those taxes would be levied for, without strongly expressing his dissent. The Army Estimates of the year, when the Property Tax was removed, were reduced, although Ministers contended that the welfare of the country required their continuance. He could have no confidence in Ministers for what they had done since that time and he now, from the want of confidence in them, could not consent to the imposition of new taxes, while throughout the kingdom the agriculture, the manufactures were almost in ruin. On what were the new taxes to be levied? The Right Hon. Gentleman was about to put these taxs on those whose means of paying them were least, and on the articles which were most consumed, because he thought they would best pay. He thought those taxes ought to be placed on articles which would be increased in use from the imposition of such taxes. and not upon the support of the poor, the labourer and the manufacturer. The Right Hon. Member had placed an additional tax on many articles which belonged to the happiness, the comforts of the poor, while the rich were comparatively exempt. A regular gradation of taxes was now about to be established which would deprive the poor of much, from their beer to their use of spirits, thence to tea, and at last the Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by contributing to deprive the poor man of his last quid of tobacco. The resumption of Cash Payments would place the country for a time in a state of difficulty. Was that the time for imposing new taxes? Under these circumstances, he moved an amendment to this Resolution, "That it was inexpedient, while the country had such a surplus of income, to add to the burthens of the people by the imposition of fresh taxes."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer considered the conduct of the Hon. Baronet was more candid than the course which had been pursued during the debate of the preceding night. His amendment tended, not only to negative the original Resolution, but it seemed also to be intended to induce the House to pass its opinion on the expediency of levying new taxes. But the Resolution which he himself (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had proposed, included the whole of the Right Hon. Baronet's object. The whole of the subject, however, had been so fully gone into in the course of discussion, that he should not now detain the House by entering into further detail upon the subject. If, however, any Gentleman thought the amendment of the Hon. Baronet the best course to adopt, he would of course vote for that amendment; but the great majority of the House who voted with him last night would shew that the sentiments of the country at large were favourable to his proposition.

Lord Milton supported the amendment. The Right Hon. Gentlemen talked of improving the state of the country, but when he came to state how, he only talked of augmenting the Revenue; but this would be only taking out of the pockets of the public the stock which would enable the people by their industry to recruit their property, and putting that stock into the Exchequer. He doubted, however, whether the Legislature would not do much better by leaving this money in the pockets of the people, to enable them to pursue their industry, and prepare them to meet the public exigence at a future day with improved means, rather than load them with taxes at the present moment to raise a Sinking Fund for redeeming the public debt. He was far from supposing the time might not come when an increase of taxes for the increase of the Sinking Fund might not be advisable. But he doubted whether this was the proper time for that purpose, when the distresses of the community disabled them from bearing new burthens. This was a fact of which every Member who heard him must be sensible; and under this impression he must support the amendment, conscious to raise new taxes for a Sinking Fund was only for the advantage of the stockholder, and not for that of the country at large.

Mr. Primrose deprecated the imposition of new taxes at this crisis; but he was still convinced of the necessity of keeping up the Sinking Fund. But, if the Chancellor of the Exchequer could not raise the money for that purpose by any other means, he would support him in the taxes he proposed. He thought the deferring of inquiry into the affairs of the Bank. for the purpose of accelerating the return to cash payments, one of the strongest charges against his Majesty's Ministers; that this delay led to that system of speculation and overtrading which was the principal cause of the present distresses of the country. If the Noble Lord who spoke last could shew any just ground to expect that this country would in twelve months hence be better able to meet the proposed taxes than at present, he was right in supporting the amendment. But the misfortune was, that the Government had been too long living upon expedients, without any effort to place the finances of the country upon any solid or permanent footing; by so doing they had brought the country to the brink of ruin. To keep up the Sinking Fund and perform our engagements to the public creditor, was the only means of placing the country in the way of supporting its credit, and maintaining its rank in the scale of nations. as well as of improving its internal property.

Mr. J. P. Grant decidedly opposed the plan proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and said it was impossible at this time to impose on the country three millions of new taxes without creating extreme distress. There was not a man in that House at all conversant with the state of the country. or the manufacturing and agricultural districts, who must not be sensible of the distress which prevailed amongst the people in every quarter of the country; and he thought it much better to suspend the operation of the Sinking Fund altogether for a year or two, than burthen the people with new taxes, which they were at present unable to bear.

Mr. Callaghan thought, the House was pledged by law, by good faith, and by honour, to make good its engagements to the public creditors, who had been induced to lend their money to Government on the faith of Parliament, and enable that Government to make those exertions which had saved the country. The House was bound not only to provide for the regular payment of the interest of that debt, but a Sinking Fund for its gradual reduction; all the means already in the hands of Ministers were pledged for that purpose, and he contended, that the three millions of taxes now proposed were not for the purpose of the public creditor; but for the exigencies of the current year. The means for which were so much deficient after providing for the interest of the public debt; and he contended. that those taxes could not operate with any thing like severity on the Public, as the several articles on which they were imposed had, of late considerably fallen in price. Had a tax on foreign corn imported into this country three years ago, been imposed as on other foreign commodities, it would greatly have tended to prevent the necessity of the taxes now proposed.

Mr. Frankland Lewis could have wished that the question relative to the Bank, and the resumption of cash payments, had been completely settled before any thing was attempted towards the settlemen of a financial system, and that the two objects should not have clashed together, but the finance arrangements ought to have been postponed till the next year. He would not object to the Resolutions, although he would have preferred their being come to at a later period. Much argument was raised upon the Sinking Fund; but the time had arrived, at last, when that nominal fund should be applied to the service of the State. Nor did he think that such an application of it would be breaking faith with the public creditor. The resources formerly applied to the extinction of the debt were no longer to be obtained; and looking to reality and not to sounds, he should again repeat, it would not be breaking faith with the public creditor to make use of it for such a purpose. Then came the question, whether a Sinking Fund should exist or not? and that it should exist was his decided opinion. Great taxation was admitted on all hands to be an evil, but still as it was necessary to maintain a Sinking Fund, he felt obliged to agree to the painful necessity of imposing new taxes for that object and that alone. He felt sorry that any alarm had been raised in the mind of the Public; for he saw no reason why it should exist. The ready means existing in the country of a transfer of property was one amongst the many evils that afflicted it, and that prevented men from being patriots, in the proper sense of the word, by residing in the country. And quite sure he was, that the existence of a nominal Sinking Fund was a dangerous weapon in the hand of any Government. The more so, when used as it had been, not as a means of reducing debt; but of enabling the Government to use it for the service of any particular crisis or emergency. The reduction of expenses would be one means of realising a Sinking Fund; for as yet the expenses of the empire were not sufficiently reduced. Reductions might be made from the Horse Guards and from the Ordnance; and in a happier state of Ireland, some reductions might be effected with advantage in that country. Another means of procuring a Sinking Fund would be in the better collection of the existing Revenue; and an additional means in the reduction of the amount of the interest of the debt which he did not soon hope to see; and which perhaps could not be looked to at the present period of distress and difficulty. But still he hesitated in agreeing to the grant of three millions of new taxes. For on the establishment of the Sinking Fund in 1786, the amount looked to was only 4,000,000l. of surplus, at which period it was to be subjected to the interference of Parliament. And taking the amount of the debt, and the amount of the means to meet it, he conceived the present period less able to meet additional taxes than that of 1786. Four millions of a surplus would, he thought, be more in proportion, considering the periods, than the five which were required; for great benifits, he felt satisfied, would result to the country from lessening the proposed taxes, even by a million, especially in times of such lamentable distrss. He said so much. merely to justify the vote, which he felt bound to give in opposition to the amendment of his Hon. Friend.

Mr. Abercromby said, however his conduct might be called shirking and cowardly, and so many other things, he should still vote for the amendment. He denied that any disclosure had been made by the Government, for first, they were only told the resumption of cash payments was necessary; and secondly. the reformation of the currency. But how did his Majesty's Ministers meet the evils which they admitted to exist? Why, by adding to the burthens of an impoverished people. It should be recollected, that the first period of a resumption of cash payment was fixed for February. And it should also be recollected, that in addition to the inconvenience usually resulting from a change of currency and over-trading, there should be added, the pressure of the tax. The tendency of all which would be to create alarm and despondency throughout the country, and impede the progress of that great measure. Indeed the whole question was, whether there should be a Sinking Fund of 2 or 5 millions; and whether delay would not be useful untill things had found their level? The measure would not be the more palatable to the people. because of the hurry with which it had been passed. And the Noble Lord felt a timidity, he would not say a cowardice of Parochial Parliaments, as he had termed them; and therefore to prevent the expression of public opinion urged on the measure with unusual precipitancy. If the country could bear new taxes, he should wish the Sinking fund to amount to 5 million; for that sum would be small enough, considering that the debt amounted to 800 millions. But believing that it could not, and under every view of the circumstances of the case he could not vote for the Resolutions of the Right Hon. Gentleman, and therefore it was that he should vote for the Amendment of his Hon. friend near him (Sir M. W. Ridley.)

Mr. Holme Sumner said, it was a matter of regret that some of the new taxes proposed were calculated so materially to affect the landed interest. He thought their interest had been too much neglected on both sides of the House, and that the first notice they should have taken of them, was to oppress them by new taxes. The Hon. Gentleman then proceeded, however, to defend the principle of the measures proposed by the Right Hon. Gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer), and was rather surprised that the taxes were so low, than that they reached the sum of 3 millions.

Mr. M'Donnell rose amid loud cries of *Question*? and said a few words in suppport of the Amendment.

Strangers were ordered to withdraw, and the House divided.

For the Resolution - - -	186
Against it - - - - - -	76
Majority - - - -	—110

Mr. Brougham wished to know, what course the Right Hon. Gentleman meant to pursue to-morrow.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that he should adopt the usual mode, and state the details of the taxes in a Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Brougham asked, whether the Right Hon. Gentleman meant to follow up the last Resolution, which had been unanimously agreed to last night, by proposing some specfic plan of retrenchment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that he had no specific plan to propose.

Mr. Brougham thought it must extraordinary that after such a Resolution had been introduced, it should now appear that economy formed no part of the Ways and Means.

On the Resolutions being brought up, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for leave to bring in Bills founded upon the same.

Lord Milton said, that as the tax upon wool was a measure of great importance, he trusted the Right Hon. Gentleman would not hurry it through the House, but afford an opportunity for the person interested to petition.

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Mr. S. Wortley asked, whether the Standing Orders would interfere so as to prevent Petitions from being received.

The Speaker said, if the Resolutions emanated from a Committee of Ways and Means, or formed part of the Supplies for the year, he was of opinion, that Petitions could not be received; and, if so, the Resolutions having been agreed would equally prevent their being received as the Bill itself.

After some further conversation, in which Mr. Brougham. Mr. Calcraft, and Sir R. Wilson participated, the Chancellor of the Exchequer withdrew his motions, and postponed it until to-morrow, to afford time for inquiry.

BANK CASH PAYMENT BILL.

The third reading of the Bank of England Cash Payment Bill was postponed until Monday next.

AMERICAN CONVENTION ACTS.

The American Convention Acts were referred to a Committee, with the view of a Bill being brought into to facilitate the carrying into effect the Commercial Treaty with the United States.

The Assessed Taxes Composition Bill was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

The House went into a Committee on the Auction Acts, in which several Resolutions were agreed to.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at Half-past One.

THE FRENCH PAPERS.

There is every reason to hope that his Majesty will be able to resume his accustomed airing about the middle of next week.

The Duchess of Berry has been confined to her apartments with a cold for the last two days.

According to the German Papers the Carriage of the young Duke of Reichstadt, Bounaparte's son, bears the arms granted by his grandfather, consisting of black lions on a field Or.

The Duchess of Angoulême is nearly recovered from her indisposition

CHAMBER OF PEERS, JUNE 4.

The Minister of Finaces presented the project of law adopted by the Chamber of Deputies, relative to the Budgets of 1815, 16, and 17, together with the ratification of the Budget of 1818. They were ordered to be printed.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, JUNE 4,

The debate on the Budget was resumed.

The President announced that the sum required for the Navy was 44,500,000 f.

The Minister of Marine supported the necessity of a vote to this amount; and after a variety of details connected with the Navy, it was proposed that his speech should be printed. The Chamber, however, adjourned without deciding on this point.

FRENCH FUNDS, JUNE— 4. Five per Cent, 66 f. 95.—Bank Stock, 150c.

SELECTIONS.

PROVINCIAL DANDIES.

(From the Dundee Advertiser.

They who depreciate the studies of the natural historian, on account of the minuteness or insignificance of the object which is the ground work of his observations, expose their own want of reasoning powers, but by no means prove the frivolity of the study. Natural history being a science of facts and analogies, the study of a butterfly may furnish more important results than that of a whale. The claims therefore of an animal to minute Investigation, are by no means to be estimated by its magnitude or individual importance.

As my townsmen have at present an opportunity of examining two animalcula of a very anomalous description, and of a genus unknown till within these few years, some observations on the natural history of the race may not be unacceptable.

The creature's name is Dandy or exquisite. Concerning its origin, philosophers are much at variance. As there is a species of insect known to be wafted from Holland by easterly winds, so this insect is by some supposed to have been brought thither by airs from France. Others (though this opinion is not supported by facts) imagine them to be a degenerated species of the human genus. And a third class, with some plausibility, believe them to be indigenous, and to be produced, like large blue flies by a (moral) putrefaction. In confirmation of this supposition, is the fact that they are generally observed to be inept to propagate their species.

In their form, they have a distant though distorted resemblance to the human figure; possessing nearly such an outline as the evening sun, throwing the shadow of a man partly on a horizontal plane, partly on a wall, sometimes presents. The legs and neck are of excessive length; the body almost wanting; and the head furnished with hair, planted in so whimsical a manner as to appear in the act of flying off with the pericranium. The creature has no joint in the neck or back, but bends only at the hip-joint; which some do to such excess, as to render it probable that their natural gait is on all fours, and that they with difficulty refrain from reverting to that method of perambulation.

Vanity is its prevalent disease; though it seldom proves mortal. A tailor's bill generally proves fatal to it. Whether they become totally extinct, is doubtful. It is thought they only change their state; and from being the butterflies, become the worms of society.

As man has been defined a cooking, so this may be a dressing animal.

Of its habits, little is known. Its character is negative. Unlike the cat, which is said to fly at one who looks at it intently, a Dandy is always most pleased when most stared at; and like the Turkey cock, the more it is upbraided, the more it swells and struts.

Though this creature is invariably imprecated by the sex, it is observed that they are still tolerated, and by the weaker part, encouraged, on the principal that a monkey is kept to be laughed at, a spaniel to be insulted, or a Chinese mandarin to garnish a room.

DANCING.

(From a Critique on the Italian Opera, in the Examiner of May 9, 1819.)

Yesterday after the *Barbiere di Seviglia*, which we enjoy more and more at every hearing, M. Duport, the most celebrated dancer on the French stage, and therefore supposed to be the finest in Europe, made his first appearance in this country. The ballet, which is called *Adolphus and Matilda*, or the *Power of Love*, and which has been repeated every evening since, is one of his own invention; and shews us how the hero, who is represented by himself, learnt to dance in a manner surpassing any one else, by the force of affection for his mistress, who teaches him. The lady is performed by Madame Duport, who made her first appearance at the same time. It is pleasant to see husband and wife uniting thus in tastes, talent, and reputation; but perhaps there is a little deficiency of modesty in the balletmaster's thus making himself the hero of such a story, and appropriating perfections to himself, even when allowed.

In one of the scenes, where the ordinary dancing-master is teaching him, and getting astonished at his wonderful progress, which outsteps himself, the delighted Pedagogue dashes down his hat in a transport of admiration, and rushes into his pupil's arms. Now this is a very unequivocal note upon a text some what disputable.

Mr. Duport, it is true, is a very clever dancer, and we have no doubt stands with equal justice and muscle at the head of the French school of dancing;—his twirl, perhaps, is not so conspicous as that of Vestris or Baptist; neither does he treat us with any specimen of such grace as the latter does in his performance of Zephyr; but the muscles of his calf and face are equally inflexible; he comes down upon his foot, after a spring, like a leaden statute of Mercury; and the rapid manner in which he twinkles and jerks his leg is really astonishing. Nothing under the application of twenty bodkins, we should suppose, could make even another dancer shiver his precious limb about with so dazzling a vibration.—But, where is grace? Where is an ease truly elegant? Where is the likeness of any thing pleasing and natural? In short, where is the meaning? An art without a meaning is a strange business. Dancing, like every other art, should have a reference to nature; and it has, wherever it is properly performed.

The Romans, like some of the islanders in the Eastern ocean, had war dances. Barbarous nations have also dances expressive of their various occupations, particularly hunting. We are not recommending imitation of these, which are hardly proper for so cheerful and gentle an art; but there is one custom prevalent all over the world, and full of meaning which is the usual subject of dancing, and which professes to be that of the piece before us. It is making love.

Now what has this vaulting and twirling and above all, this insipidity of countenance and rapidity of leg to do with love? All dancing has passages in common; it cannot help it; but the peculiar marks and even boasts of a French dancer are things which have no reference whatever to any thing either courteous or natural;—he balances himself, he hangs his arms like incumbrances, he moves them about merely to make the best of the incumbrances, he plants his face stiffly, he fixes his body like a statue, he sways it about on his centre like a pivot, he stops, he quivers his foot about his other ancle with the most ridiculous no-meaning, he stops again, he begins lifting up his leg as slowly and delicately as if it was sore, he dangles it a little from his knee-pan, and then looking grand and conclusive he lets it out at full length from his side, as if he were making some invisible person a present of it; finally, he spins it about as if he were shot, and all of a sudden stops full bolt in front of you, upon one leg, as if his foot were nailed to the ground. In the name of common taste and sense, what has all this to do with grace and nature. Again we ask, what is the meaning?

To us, it appears only a substitution of activity for feelings of physical strength for intellectual elegance, nay, even of pain for pleasure. Some of the French dancers would undoubtedly do better, were they taught a better style. Milanie is often extremely graceful and touching; and little Lefevre, with her smile, appears to have a proper sense of the nature of dancing, in spite of her teachers. But our description, and it is not an exaggerated one, is true of the French school of dancing in general, which at present stands at the head of all others, not because it is best, but because it is a fashion. We suspect that the Italian is the true one.

Count Stendhal, in the very entertaining work from which we lately quoted a passage about Rossini, speaks very handsomely of M. Duport, but rather as an old acquaintance whom he had a habit of admiring, than as a dancer whom he could approve on reflection. His preference is evidently for the style of Marianna Conti, an Italian, between whom and Duport, he says, "the perfection of dancing lies;" that is to say, the Frenchman has the mechanical power, and the fair Italian the sentiment. We wish Mr. Waters would enable us to compare them.—By the bye, what would the Greeks, the arbiters of all elegance, have thought of such dancers as the French. They would have infallibly have taken them for a parcel of unaccountable quiet-faced men and woman, who had scalded their legs.

Madame Duport is a pretty-looking woman, and a good dancer of her husband's school. M. Duport is rather short though well made, and has an earnest and not unpleasing though not handsome face. His quickness of execution is certainly astonishing, that is to say, when he favours us with it; for after all, he does not lavish even that; and the ballet, which is altogether one of the most tiresome we ever saw, is chiefly occupied with movements not at all uncommon in any way. Some of the female groupings at the end are pleasing.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R.
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	8	0	00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 44 seers	4	0	00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.	15	0	00
ARRACK, Columbo,	per Gallon	2	0	00
In Bond,				
BEER, Hodgson's, none.	per hhd.	120	0	00
BEETLENUT, white Malay,	per Sut. Cd. of 21 mds.	70	0	00
Malabar,	Bombay Candy.	58	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	20	0	00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto ditto,	40	0	00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2	0	00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy. of 21 mds.	75	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	per Surat md of 42 seers	28	0	00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	per bolt.	32	0	00
" 5 to 8,	" "	30	0	00
CANVAS, Bengal,	none			
Ditto Twine,				
CARDAMUMS, Malabar.	per Surat maund of 42 seers	70	0	00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	00	2	25
Sumatra,		none		
Buds,				
Malabar,				
CHERETTA, Root,	per Surat md.	12	0	00
CLOVES,	per Surat md. of 42 seers	68	0	00
Bourbon,		55	0	00
COCHINEAL, good,	per pound	16	2	00
COFFEE, Mocha,	per Surat md.	19	0	00
Bourbon,		none		
Java,		none		
COIR, Laccadavie, garbled,	Candy of 21 Md.	58	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing	per Surat md.	24	0	00
Plate,	" "	24	0	00
Bolts,	" "	24	0	00
Slab,	" "	23	0	00
Persian,	" "	23	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	3	2	00
Brazil,	" "			
CORDAGE,	" per cwt.	28	0	00
Patent,	" "	32	0	00
COTTON. Ahmood,	per Surat Candy	210	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	of 21 Maunds	240	0	00
Bowaghur,	or 7 Cwt.	180	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		205	0	00
Limree Wudwan,		185	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		210	0	00
Kutch,		170	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		219	0	00
Mangrole & Pore,		170	0	00
CUMMIN, Seed,	per Surat maund	8	0	00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per Surat Cy. of 22 maunds	40	0	00
Ditto boiled,		55	0	00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,	per Surat md.	50	0	00
1st sort,	" "			
2d ditto,	"			
3d ditto,	"			
GALL NUTS, garbled,	per Surat maund	50	0	00
GHEE, Caranchy,	per Bombay maund	7	2	00
GINGER, Bengal,	per Surat Cy. of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.	62	0	00
GRAM, Surat	per Cy. of 8 Parah	30	0	00
Bowmagur,	" "	26	0	00
GUM, Animi, garbled,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
Arabic,	per Surat Candy	115	0	00
Gamboge,	Europe market,			
Galbanum,				
Olibanum,			0	00
Myrrh,			0	00
GUNPOWDER,	" per lb			
GUNNEES,	per 100	16	2	00
Ditto Twine,				
HEMP, Koncan,	per Bombay Candy	115	0	00
Ghauty,	per Ditto	105	0	00
Northern,	per Surat Candy	80	0	00
HATS, good,	each.	10	0	00
HING, Europe Market,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	12	0	00
INDIGO,				
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	64	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	62	0	00
English Square,	" "	42	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	45	0	00
Ditto Bolt,	" "	45	0	00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch,	" per cwt.			
4 a 10,	"			
Hoops,	" per cwt.	11	0	00
Kentledge,	" per cwt.	10	0	00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. " per cwt.	10	2	00
Sheet	" "	10	0	00
Red,	" "	12	0	00
White	" "	14	0	00
China,	" "	13	0	00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	per Gallon	3	0	00
MACE, good,	per pound	3	2	00
MUNJEET	Surat md.			
Mocha,	" "	7	0	00
Bussorah,	" "	4	2	00
NAIL, Copper,	per cwt.	63	0	00
Ditto Brass,	Ditto	45	0	00
NUTMEGS,	per lb.	2	1	00
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort	per Bombay md.	4	0	00
Ditto Jengely,	Ditto ditto	3	2	00
PADDY,	per Moora	32	0	00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	" per lb.			
Black	" "	00	1	10
Green	" "	1	0	00
Yellow	" "	00	0	80
Red	" "	00	0	80
Blue,	" "	00	2	88
PEPPER, Malabar,	per Bombay candy	125	0	00
Bhatcole,	"	135	0	00
Eastern,	"	125	0	00
PEEPUL,	per S. maund	7	1	00
Mool,	per ditto	11	0	00
PITCH,	" per barrel	20	0	00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. per Surat maund	39	0	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	per Rac			
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do.	8	0	00
Ditto Moongy,	do. do.	6	2	00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	per pound	45	0	00
SAGO,	per Surat maund	2	0	00
SALT PETRE,	per Bag	18	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	per Bombay candy	180	0	00
SHELL, Lac,				
SILK, and Silk, Piece Goods				
SILK, Nankeen,	per pucka seer 15 seers to a B'bay md.	17	2	00
Ditto, Canton, 1 sort		17	0	00
Ditto do. 2	do. do.			
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	16	2	00
Bengal, 1 sort		12	2	00
SPIRITS, Brandy	" per gallon	5	0	00
Hollands	per Case	30	0	00
Bengal Rum,	per Gallon			
STEEL, in Tubs,	" per	11	0	00
Bundle,	" "	12	0	00
STICK, Lac,				
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	29	0	00
Ditto, 2 do.	do. do.	28	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Cannister,	per md. 41 seers	6	0	00
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	6	1	00
Ditto 2 sort,		16	0	00
Candy Chinchu,	per Surat md. of 43½ seers	10	2	00
do. Canton,	do. do.	10	0	00
do. 2 do.	do. do.	9	0	00
TAR, Stockholm	per " Barrel	30	0	00
TERRA Japonica, or Kut,	per Bombay Cy.	50	0	00
TIN PLATES. I. C.	" per " box	18	0	00
in large slab,	per md. 40 seers	11	0	00
TINCALL;				
Borax,		none.		
TURPENTINE,	" per barrel			
Spirits,	" per " gallon	4	2	00
TURMERIC, Bengal.	per Surat Candy	40	0	00
TUTENAGUE,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
VERDIGREASE,	" per cwt.			
VERMILLION, China,	per paper	1	1	00
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund	20	0	00
WAX, Bees,	per Surat maund	18	0	00
WINE, Claret, English,	" per " dozen	40	0	00
Port,	" " "	48	0	00
Madeira, 1 sort,	" per " pipe	800	0	00
WHEAT, Jumboosier,	per Candy of 8 Parah	70	0	00
Ditto Surat,		80	0	00
Hansia,		180	0	00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	220	2	00
German Crowns,	per 100	212	2	00
Venetians,	per 100	190	0	00
Gubbas,	per 100	78	1	00

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Cotton has arrived pretty briskly during the last week and the prices have come down a little.

The Sarah this imported a small Investment of Europe. rticles.